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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

No Healing in Ugly Names

Good Manners in Industry

Spanish Armistice Rumors

¶ **The German Embassy** in Washington calls the attention of the State Department to remarks made by an American derogatory to Reichsführer Hitler and the National Socialist regime. But the second occasion within two and a half months on which Germany has reminded the United States of personal attacks is more mildly handled and apparently destined to stir up less intolerance than was the first. Diplomats recognize the fact that remarks made by private citizens are not official, even though they stir up international misunderstandings and add to the world's burden of intolerance.

¶ **Mayor LaGuardia's** address some time ago to a group of Jewish women could hardly be expected to aid the Jews in Germany, nor could it hardly fail to embarrass United States diplomats. It contained no healing and its effect was only gratifying to those who find satisfaction in condemnation. And now a Chicago Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church, evidently stung by the charges of immorality brought by the Reich against certain priests and lay brothers, makes scathing references to the German leader and his officials. Like Mayor LaGuardia's denunciations, his remarks contain no balm for the healing of the nations. Thus denunciation muddies the window through which Christian charity should gaze.

¶ **Many people** in the United States may disagree in sentiment with the acts or the purposes of other governments, but public condemnation is hardly the method through which Christian healing may be expected to function best. "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors" carries much more influence for good than does any war of words.

¶ **While the German press** indulges in sharp criticism of the United States, for permitting the exercise of free speech indulged in by Cardinal Mundelein, Germans and Americans meet at Magdeburg, Germany, and reveal a sense of friendship which has existed between the two countries since Baron Friedrich Wilhelm August von Steuben fought at the side of George Washington in the American Revolution. The occasion was the unveiling of a tablet in memory of Baron von Steuben, and the manifestation of mutual respect which it brought forth indicates the possibilities of mutual understanding between the people of the United States and Germany, even though political and diplomatic differences may dominate the news.

¶ **John L. Lewis's C. I. O.** emerges from the biggest election so far conducted under the Wagner Act with a victory of 17,000 to 7200 in the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation election. This encourages the industrial union to expect to achieve the collective bargaining privilege throughout the steel industry. The victory stimulates the drive for collective bargaining contracts all along the line.

¶ **Out of the rain of** ballots emerge two voices, both with a sensible message. Philip Murray, C. I. O. chieftain, declares the results show the way the wind is blowing, namely, that truly collective bargaining represents a just approach to labor problems, and therefore cannot be thwarted. H. E. Lewis, corporation chairman, speaks of the general gratification that the issue has been settled peaceably and by democratic methods. "Now," says he, "that the election is over and our employees have made their decision, let us forget the tension and apply ourselves to our duties."

¶ **Encouraging, too,** is the report that, throughout the experience, not a single serious complaint of irregularity has been made by either side. Labor and management may have their differences and serious conflicts may hold the transient gaze, but the recent history of labor's effort to gain representation in the industrial field has been marked by a restraint which indicates an influence of greater intelligence in today's labor ranks than former periods of intense unionization revealed. Despite grievous differences, both management and labor seem seeking a better basis of understanding and co-operation. With such desires paramount, the eventual working out is bound to be mutually beneficial.

¶ **Out of the talks** between French Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos and Belgian Foreign Affairs Minister Paul Henri Spaak, just ended in Brussels, come rumors of a proposal for a Spanish armistice. Belgium is discussed as the natural country to present such a proposal because of her neutrality, both toward the warring factions and toward Roman Catholic and Socialist sources. Paris, too, reports that France, Belgium, and the Vatican have approved the British plan for an armistice with the withdrawal of foreign volunteers from Spain. While bitter hatreds divide the factions in Spain, hope for a compromise springs anew as elements outside Spain show signs of giving reason greater weight than animosity.

Eight Cabinet Posts Held by Australian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

In the absence of the Premier, Richard L. Butler, who is in London for the Coronation, and the Chief Secretary, Sir George Ritchie, who is also abroad, Attorney General Shirley Jeffries is holding eight Cabinet portfolios simultaneously. While Sir George Ritchie is away, Mr. Jeffries holds, in addition to his own portfolios of Attorney General, Minister of Education, and Minister of Industry and Employment, those of Acting Premier, Acting Treasurer, Acting Chief Secretary and Acting Minister of Immigration. He is entitled to occupy as many rooms, but he remains in his own office and all the secretaries of other departments go to this central headquarters. Mr. Jeffries disclaims any dictatorial ambition, despite his varied duties.

Major Victory Is Won by C. I. O. In Steel Election

PITTSBURGH, May 21 (AP)—By a 2½ to 1 vote, a C. I. O. union won the exclusive right to represent the 27,000 workers of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation as the last ballot in an historic industrial election was counted at dawn today.

It was historic because it was the biggest ever conducted under the Federal Government's supervision. It was a decision of momentous significance to forces of John L. Lewis, whose C. I. O. already was reaching out toward other steel companies where yet it has been unrecognized.

Ernest C. Dunbar, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, emerged from the counting place with a slip of paper giving these figures: Total ballots 24,412; for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee—The C. I. O. unit involved—17,028; not in favor of the S. W. O. C. 7207; blank ballots 31; void ballots 56; challenged votes 90.

Immediately thereafter, a collective bargaining contract was presented to the management by union leaders at a conference described as "very amiable."

Vote at Two Plants

The men voted in two plants, the larger at Aliquippa, Penna., 18 miles down the Ohio River from Pittsburgh, the other at the South Side Mills in the city proper.

A Jones & Laughlin spokesman, commenting on the fact that about 91 per cent of all eligible men voted, remarked: "This shows intense interest of the men. The men have spoken, this shows what they want."

H. E. Lewis, chairman of the corporation, issued this statement:

The Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation is gratified that such an important issue has been so amicably settled by peaceful and democratic methods under the provisions of the Wagner Act.

Now that the election is over and our employees have made their decision, let us forget the tension of the past few weeks and cheerfully apply ourselves to our duties, as there is much for all of us to do with our order books better filled than for some time past

By coincidence, it was Jones & Laughlin which challenged legality of the Wagner Act and lost before the Supreme Court.

"This really means something to me," one worker declared, "I voted for the right to decide how to live my life in the mill."

Frank Opeskavich, who has tended an open hearth furnace at Aliquippa since 1922, grinned broadly; saying:

"Yes sir, we had to win this election. I got kids growing up in this town of Aliquippa. They'll go

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British Act For Truce In Spanish War

London Sounds Principal Capitals on Plan to Withdraw Volunteers

Asks Brief Halt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 21—A definite move to secure a brief truce in Spain has been inaugurated by Britain. The Government, through its representatives abroad, has been sounding the principal capitals in regard to the possibility of bringing this about. The purpose of the truce would be to provide an interval during which foreign "volunteers" could be withdrawn, the Monitor learns.

The sub-committee of the International Non-Intervention Committee hopes to draft a recommendation on the subject shortly.

Meanwhile, it is emphasized in diplomatic circles that while the situation is definitely hopeful, nothing concrete has been decided yet.

As seen here, the success of the British move depends mainly on the attitude of Italy. Germany is believed to be anxious that volunteers be withdrawn and German influence undoubtedly has been used to urge Premier Mussolini in the same direction. The Duce's position is still obscure, but there is reason to believe that he is examining the proposal from an entirely friendly standpoint. This fact is particularly emphasized in informed circles, which are very anxious not to say anything that might make it more difficult for him to accept.

How the plan would be worked out if the Non-Intervention Committee approves it is a question which has not yet been tackled. It is obviously difficult to imagine that Gen. Francisco Franco would do anything to facilitate the withdrawal of his main support in the civil war. At the same time it is believed that if his volunteers received orders to cease fighting, it would be very difficult for him to make them continue.

Less difficulty is expected from the Loyalist side, since although volunteers in the Loyalist ranks are not under orders of their governments, Valencia, it is believed, would be glad to let them go if General Franco's foreign helpers went at the same moment.

Belgium's Intervention Sought as Neutral To Win Truce in Fighting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, May 21—The possibility of Belgium proposing an armistice in Spain is understood to have been discussed by French Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos and the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Paul Henri Spaak, during their talks which ended here today.

As a neutral country, Belgium would be in better position than either France or Britain to submit such a proposal both to Valencia and Burgos, it is emphasized here. Being a democratic regime, the Belgian Government would be acceptable to Spanish loyalists while its friendliness with Germany and the care it has taken not to become compromised in the conflict on either side should, it is hoped, qualify Brussels to speak to the Rebel Junta at Burgos.

No definite decision is believed to have been taken yet, but the matter is being tentatively discussed with London.

Not Mediation

A distinction is drawn here between this proposal for an armistice —which would simply bring about a truce in the fighting—and previous projects of actual mediation by

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1787—Making the Constitution—1937

Declining Trade of States Brings Demands for Firm Government

Solution Sought

No newspaper-man "covered" one of the most important stories in United States history — the making of the Constitution at the Federal Convention in 1787.

Because of the vital importance today of these debates, in which was forged the still-evolving American form of government, The Christian Science Monitor has "sent" one of its staff writers to "report" the Philadelphia convention.

Using records which only became available long after the Constitution had been adopted, the writer reconstructs this epochal story as it might have been told at the time in day-to-day reports.

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Monday, May 21, 1787

Today it is exactly one week after the date set in the call for the Federal Convention and still no quorum is present. Again the deputies met and adjourned waiting for colleagues who are said to be on the way.

Though little outward sign was given it is known that the hopes of some of the members are at almost as low an ebb as the languishing commerce of the states. This stagnation of trade is a primary source of discontent and of demands for a stronger government.

The plain fact is that the 13 United States have been experiencing a serious business depression since the War of the Revolution, and although some business men declare an improvement is under way popular complaints of lack of markets and scarcity of money are loud and insistent.

Central Control Needed

Both internally and externally trade suffers from want of a unified authority to prevent exactions and retaliations among the states or to make dependable commercial treaties with foreign nations.

New Jersey, paying duties on its imports through either Philadelphia or New York, has been likened to a cask tapped at both ends. North Carolina chafes at a tax laid by Virginia on its exports of tobacco, much of which must move through that state to obtain shipment abroad.

In a dispute between Virginia and Maryland over the use of the Potomac River, commissioners of the two states met at Mount Vernon two years ago and reached an agreement which led indirectly to the holding of the present convention. When the Maryland Legislature proposed to invite Pennsylvania and Delaware to join in forming a commercial policy, Virginia went further and invited all the states to participate.

All States Invited

This brought about the Annapolis Convention last year where, although only five states were represented, a resolution was adopted urging the states to send commissioners to meet "to devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union." That call, eventually concurred in by Congress, was the basis of the present gathering.

The meeting is none too soon, if ill feeling between New York and its neighbors indicates the commercial frictions to be encountered under the existing loose confederation.

The New York Assembly last winter passed an act to require all boats of more than 12 tons burden, even from adjoining states, to enter and clear at the custom house and pay duties on cargoes the same as vessels from foreign ports. This hit especially the Dutch farmers in New Jersey, who have been accustomed to

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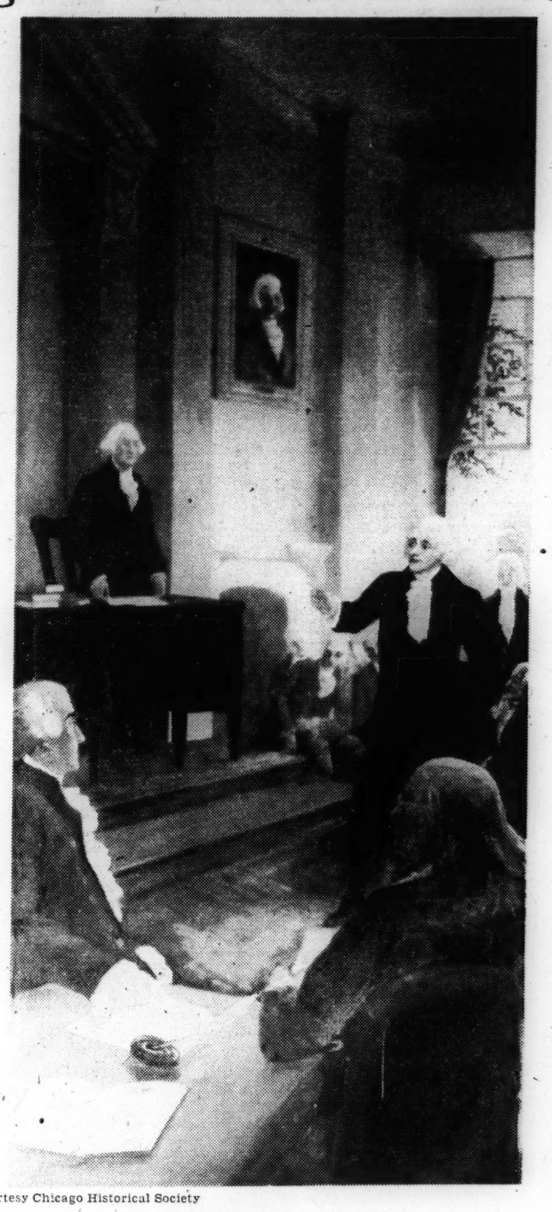

Courtesy Chicago Historical Society

Delegates Meet in Independence Hall

History Was in the Making When the Delegates Shown Above Met in Philadelphia to Frame a Constitution for the United States. George Washington Is Standing Behind the Speaker's Desk; Alexander Hamilton Is Speaking, With a Paper Clenched in One Hand; in the Foreground at Left Is James Madison, While at the Right Is Benjamin Franklin. The Picture Is an Adaptation, After a Painting by S. M. Chase, Painted by Hans Werner

Years of Study Spent on Story Of Constitution

Tully Nettleton nursed an idea for seven years in order to give readers of The Christian Science Monitor a press gallery seat at the Constitutional Convention.

Already a student of government, a subject in which he majored with Phi Beta Kappa marks at the University of Oklahoma, Mr. Nettleton was reading for his own background, as a newspaperman and member of the Monitor staff, James Madison's "Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787." It occurred to him that here were the materials of a gripping serial if marshaled and told in day-to-day order according to the technique of modern news reporting with its accompaniment of human interest and political interpretation.

That was 1930. The lengthy journals underwent a rereading. Then began research and wider reading about the origins of the Constitution and its setting in history. About 1934 he was ready to begin writing. During his spare time for two years he created a growing pile of manuscript.

Largely he worked from the Madison record as revealed in the "Formation of the Union," published by the Government Printing Office in 1927. But he compared the notes there assembled also from Rufus King, James McHenry, Robert Yates, William Paterson and Alexander Hamilton.

He scanned character sketches which William Pierce, a member of the convention, made of his colleagues, and read and made notes of biographies of all the more active participants. He studied the works of Charles Warren, Prof. Max Farrand, Robert L. Schuyler, Charles A. Beard and James M. Beck on the making of the Constitution.

He pored over files of ancient newspapers in the rare book collection of the Library of Congress. He visited the scene of the convention in Philadelphia. He digested the story of ratification and addition of the Bill of Rights from Elliott's "Debates" and other sources.

The extent and carefulness of research which have gone into the preparation of these articles are the Monitor's earnest of an effort for maximum accuracy. Mr. Nettleton is stationed in Washington, D. C., as an editorial writer for the Monitor and representative of its weekly magazine section.

U. S. Groups Aid World Drive For 'Woman's Charter'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—The American phase of a world-wide campaign to attain the social and economic objectives of women has been formally launched today after a forum meeting in the hall of the Labor Stage, 106 West Thirty-ninth Street, here, last night, with Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of industrial studies of the Russell Sage Foundation and a founder of the movement, presiding.

A "woman's charter" has been drafted as the working basis of the drive and is now before women's groups in 19 countries, Miss Van Kleeck said. Its major provisions call for favorable legislation and amelioration of conditions for women on such issues as all rights of citizenship, education, leisure and economic security. Among the organizations in the United States which have the "blue print" under study, she added, were the National Women's Trade Union League, the National Young Women's Christian Association, the National League of Women Voters and the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Pace of U. S. Boom Seen Halted by Labor Demands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—"My conclusion is that for 10 or 20 years America is in for a roughish time internationally whilst she settles down into her framework and consolidates herself at the end of the period of pioneering. When that consolidation has taken place this powerful democracy will be ripe for large-scale action in the field of foreign affairs, and the era of isolationism will be over."

Commander Stephen King-Hall well-known political writer and popular radio talker to British children on foreign affairs, who has been in the United States recently, expressed this opinion when he addressed the Manchester branch of the English-Speaking Union upon Anglo-American realities.

Commander King-Hall pointed out that "there is a considerable boom taking place in the United States at the present time, and the

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An article on the British Chancellor of the Exchequer championing easy money policy: Financial Page.

Roosevelt Rejects World Conferences; London's New Drive

Imperial Parley Hinges on Links With America

Canadians Urge Lower Tariffs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 21—The Imperial Conference got down seriously today to foreign policy discussions which are understood to be increasingly hinging upon the possibility of preparing the way for closer trade relations between the nations of the British Commonwealth and the United States.

Canadian delegates have held strongly from the beginning, and their view is now increasingly accepted here, that in such relations and their extension to other nations lies the best hope of improvement in world political conditions generally. In this connection, the "earnest hope" for a reciprocal Anglo-American trade agreement expressed by the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, at Washington, Wednesday, is regarded as a hopeful indication of favorable progress in the negotiations in this direction which Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, in his statement in the Commons, Feb. 9, said were at that time already proceeding.

Impressive figures are quoted in Whitehall circles, meanwhile, to show that the British Empire trade preferences arranged at Ottawa in 1932 need not stand in the way of an Anglo-American agreement. It is pointed out, for example, that last year Britain bought from non-empire countries £516,000,000 worth of goods, being 60 per cent of its entire purchases from overseas and only 5 per cent less than the corresponding annual total before the Ottawa conference. The United Kingdom's annual purchases from foreign countries outside the British Empire are thus claimed as now actually larger than those which any other country in the world, not excluding the United States, obtains from beyond its own frontiers.

One of Britain's chief difficulties, it is explained, now is that while practically every other country desires to increase the sales of its own goods in the United Kingdom market there appears to be only a much smaller field overseas for British products in return.

Sees No Good in Meetings Unless Success Is Sure at Start

Explains Stand On Money Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—Continuing agitation both in the United States and abroad for some initiative by President Roosevelt in the international field today brought a public declaration from the President against a step the possible productiveness of which is not fully apparent from the start.

Asked specifically today whether there was any possibility of an international monetary conference, he replied that it would do no good to hold a conference unless one knew that it would result in good, and, he added, there is a very big question mark concerning that prospect at present.

Roosevelt's Attitude

While the question was directed specifically to a monetary conference the answer covers what is known to be Mr. Roosevelt's attitude in general to all suggestions for international conferences. The desire here, both at the White House and the State Department, is to lend every possible encouragement to developments which give promise of easing world tension in both the economic and political field. But America's role, at least for the present, is conceived here to be that of the friendly observer unwilling to become a promoter until certain that the conference, or other method to be utilized, has been carefully prepared and is relatively certain of success.

It is further a strong conviction at the State Department based on almost unanimous reports from American diplomatic representatives in Europe that the conference stage is still far in the future and that in monetary, trade, disarmament and political fields a vast amount of exploratory work still remains to be done before any major conferences can be called.

Monetary Problems

However, it may be that the monetary problem will come to a head more speedily than some of the others. It is considered an important adjunct to trade improvement. Some extension of the existing monetary agreement looking toward more permanent fixed relations between the dollar, pound and franc would undoubtedly pave the way for more and better reciprocal trade agreements. The most desirable development of all would be the return of Germany to normal financial and monetary relations with the group which is already associated in the tripartite agreement.

Whether a more general monetary agreement will prove the next step along the road to economic normalcy is by no means clear. But it is clear that a great deal of thought and attention is being given to the subject at the Treasury as well as in diplomatic circles. The President's remark today is construed as primarily an indication of caution and not as in any way precluding the possibility of some development. The European situation is changing rapidly, and it is felt in many circles here that a step which appears impossible today may appear easy tomorrow.

World Money Parleys Shunned by Treasury; U. S. Policy Explained

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Administration has steered its monetary course clear of big international conferences.

Officials revealed Secretary Morgenthau prefers to negotiate currency agreements with individual nations.

Like the late Will Rogers, they said, he feels this country "loses its shirt" every time it sends representatives to sit around a conference table.

Mr. Morgenthau was said to believe, instead, that the United States may help solve such monetary problems as currency stabilization and elimination of exchange restrictions if negotiations are confined to one nation at a time.

Officials recalled that this procedure was followed in working out the tri-power monetary agreement with Great Britain and France last September. Under that agreement the three nations pledged they would co-operate to stabilize the relation of their currencies to each other.

Recently, the Pan-American Union proposed a monetary conference between the United States and South American nations to stabilize money in this hemisphere and wipe out exchange controls which act as trade barriers.

Union officials said little interest has been evinced in the suggestion. In view of Treasury opposition, they added, there is practically no chance of a conference

The proposal was advanced, they said, in response to suggestions at the Buenos Aires peace conference last year.

Congress now has before it a proposal by Representative Dies (D) of Texas for a conference to redistribute world gold stocks, of which the United States now holds about half.

Economics in the News

International Commercial Policy—What Is Meant by Exceptions to the Most-Favored-Nation Clause—A Start in Economic Appeasement

By H. B. E.

A pendant to Wednesday's discussion on the need for aligning British and American commercial policy in foreign relations is contained in the announcement that Britain and the United States see alike in regard to a trade treaty projected by the Danubian countries among themselves.

The nations lying along the River Danube were formerly part of the mighty Austro-Hungarian empire. That empire may not have been homogeneous as to nationality. But it was united economically. Manufacturing was located in what is now Czechoslovakia, Hungary did the farming, and the banks and financial establishments headed up in Vienna.

However, under the peace treaties, the nations composing the empire, acting under the impulse of Wilsonian self-determination, became separate states. And each of them straightaway put up tariff barriers with the view of transforming their specialized economies into diversified ones. Each wanted to be an economic empire in miniature.

The quest has led to economic tribulation and hence to political bitterness. If we as individuals tried to make for ourselves what we require in our living standards, it does not need much imagination to appreciate that we should not be very successful. The same remark applies to a small group. The secret of maximum prosperity lies in specialization and free trade. For goods and services are thereby furnished most efficiently. It was Professor Taussig, I think, who showed that Maine might be able to grow bananas. But we know that it is much more productive of prosperity for Maine to grow potatoes and to exchange the surplus beyond home needs for non-Maine bananas. By flying in the face of this common sense and experience the nations along the Danube have fared ill in their economic life.

Now they are reported to be preparing to turn the clock back in so far as their economics are concerned, and to re-establish to some extent the old economic empire. There would still be tariffs. But their tariffs would be lower within the Danubian region than their tariffs against the rest of the world. In a word, the preference system would be adopted in Danubia.

But before such a step may be taken, the most-favored-nation clause must be liberalized. This clause, strictly speaking, does not allow nations including it in their commercial treaties to give preferences. For a preference to one nation is at the same time discrimination against another, and the most-favored-nation clause guarantees "fair field and no favor."

It is this clause that the British and the Americans, in the interests of European appeasement, have promised not to invoke against any Danubian economic confederation.

As a matter of fact, however, such self-abnegation involves no new interpretation of the most-favored-nation clause. Always there have been exceptions to this rule against preferences or discrimination and they are recognized in international practice. For instance, there are the British imperial preferences, and even the United States has a preferential trade treaty with Cuba. Such preferences are allowable when the nations exchanging them are in a special relation by reason either of a political bond or of propinquity. The difficulty has always been to obtain agreement as to what constitutes a special relation for this purpose. Danubia surely meets the requirement, and therefore the British-American action, though a concession, represents a concession from a hitherto rigid attitude toward the most-favored-nation clause.

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Shirley Achieves One Ambition—Learns to Milk Goat in Films

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., May 21 (AP)—Shirley Temple's best friend—and severest critic—is her mother.

Mrs. George ("Mummy") Temple, is paid more than $500 a week to care for her daughter on and off the set. Officials of 20th Century-Fox say she is worth every penny.

Shirley was 8 years old last month. She became an actress in 1933, a star in 1934 and the industry's biggest box-office attraction in 1935. She has no idea of her fortune, climbing upward toward the million-dollar mark.

Shirley is "working" now in her seventeenth feature picture, "Heidi." Like her first, it still is imaginative play for her. Shirley, in Grade B4, has read the book.

Learns to Milk Goats

Enacting a little girl in the Swiss Alps, she satisfied two ambitions. She wears hobnail shoes and learns to milk goats.

The No. 1 rule on a Temple set is —no one makes a fuss over Shirley. Mrs. Temple has never allowed her the luxury of a tantrum. The most devoted Temple admirers are her veteran camera crew.

There are five freckles across the bridge of her nose. Mrs. Temple wanted to braid Shirley's hair, as Heidi did. When studio officials heard of it, they nearly fainted. The 56 curls on Shirley's head are her trademark, they insisted. The curls survived.

Stand-In Is Playmate

During a picture, she is at the studio from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Her stand-in, Mary Lou Isleib, nine months older, is her playmate. Shirley's favorite doll is "Jimmy," a battered relic of her babyhood.

Her entourage includes her school teacher, her chauffeur-bodyguard, her wardrobe attendant, and Ching-Ching, her pet Pekinese.

The only spanking in her life was for a film scene. Shirley teased her spanker, June Lang, because she didn't hit harder.

No Personal Appearances

She could earn $10,000 a week making personal appearances, but her mother won't let her for fear audience applause would transform her into a typical spoiled child.

A university psychologist has said she possesses "adult perceptibility with childish whimsicality." Her intelligence quotient is in the genius bracket.

Once she wanted to be the owner of a pie factory. Now she says she'd rather be a policewoman.

Britain pledges aid to push film industry: Page 3.

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Famous Old Stone Lion of Greece to Rise Again

Story of its discovery at Amphipolis related to a distinguished gathering by American envoy who has played important role in plan for restoration.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS — After lying broken and unnoticed in a hollow in the ground for many centuries, the Great Lion of Amphipolis is soon to stand upright again in all its bold splendor.

The lion, which is three times the height of a man, appears to have been built to commemorate a victory in battle, probably in the fourth century B. C.

The discovery of the Lion of Amphipolis, its history and the efforts to restore it, formed the subject of a lecture delivered at the French Archaeological School here by Lincoln MacVeagh, American Minister to Greece, in the presence of King George II of Greece, and a crowd of distinguished archaeologists and public men.

Mr. MacVeagh, main inspirer and initiator of the move for restoring the Lion, told the story of its discovery at Amphipolis, originally known as "The Nine Roads," lying on a hill on the east bank of the River Strymon where it winds its way through a deep gorge to the Aegean sea three miles away.

In Strategic Position

In ancient times, Mr. MacVeagn explained, this region was rich in forests and minerals, specially gold, and Amphipolis occupied a highly important strategic point, holding the key to the entire district at the middle of the sixth century B. C.

With the coming of the Dark Ages Amphipolis disappeared from the scene, historically and to some extent, physically, he added. No serious excavations have thus far been made to bring to light its past splendor. Some scratchings, the Minister said, have revealed remains of fortifications and house walls, but the layer of debris is thick, the site remote and the labor of adequate excavation costly.

The Amphipolis Lion marbles were for long known to Greek shepherds, who were ignorant of their importance. The attention of the Greek archaeological word was first shown to them by Greek soldiers engaged in the First Balkan War. Excavation work was stopped in consequence of the Second Balkan War and the matter remained in abeyance until 1930 when American and French archaeologists began to take a deep interest in the stones. But most of the honor for making further excavations and efforts to restore the Lion, must go to Mr. MacVeagh.

Replacing Missing Parts

American engineers who were reclaiming the region about Amphipolis helped Mr. MacVeagh in dragging the scarred and lichened fragments of Thassos marble into the clearing. The imposing and extraordinarily beautiful quality of the find became apparent: the face, which, on account of being inverted, had eluded the scrutiny of experts, turned out to be magnificent.

Though of colossal size—the head alone being almost five feet high—this fragment, Mr. MacVeagh said, is sculptured with such sensitiveness, fire, and delicacy as almost to seem alive. There were enough fragments found, he declared, to achieve the reconstruction. The missing parts are being replaced by new pieces. The figure thus produced is a close approximation, if not an exact reproduction, of the original one.

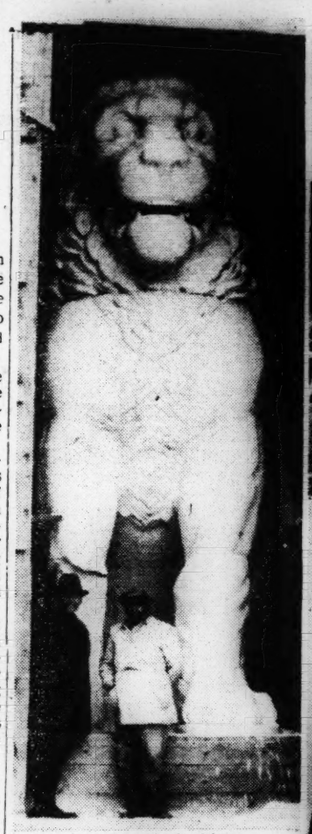
New studies show that the true nature of the base of the Lion had not been grasped by earlier excavators, the lecturer continued. Little by little evidence was accumulated pointing to the existence of a building rather than a base, a building some 40 feet high, surrounded by pilaster-like half-columns of the Doric order, and probably possessing a roof stepped back after the fashion of a well-known restoration of the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus. The Lion itself appears to be but an ornament, 16 feet high, on the summit of this roof. This fact has obliged archæologists to prepare a second restoration.

Exact Time in Doubt

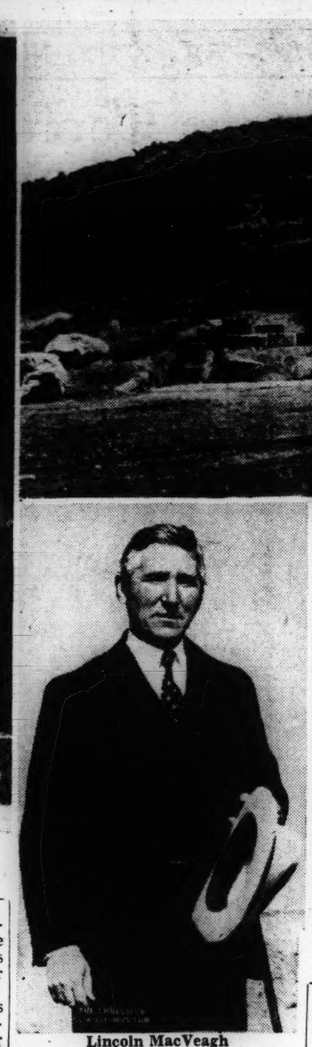
Mr. Panayotakis of the Greek National Museum has succeeded in making molds of all the existing fragments, from which he has made casts. These he has fitted together under an enormous shed. This year, it is planned to put the actual fragments together and make the missing parts out of marble cement of a color to tone in with the rest.

No external evidence is yet on hand to establish the period of the sculpture. Mr. MacVeagh, however, said he hoped to learn much more about the marble by new studies and excavations. Stylistic evidence seems to indicate the first half of the fourth century.

A new road is now under rapid construction from Saloniki to Cavalla, which is to cross the river on the track of the old Via Egnatia. By the time the Lion is up again on a pedestal it is hoped the visitor will have easy access to it, to enjoy at close quarters the beauty and splendor it holds in its gigantic marble features.



The Amphipolis Lion
Standing in Front of the Plaster Reconstruction Is the Greek Sculptor, Panayotakis



Lincoln MacVeagh
American Minister to Greece and Active in Exploration Work
Above—Site of Excavated Lion

By a Staff Artist
Map Shows Location of Find in Northern Greece

Naming of Robinson Urged As Solution to Court Fight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—President Roosevelt has been placed in the position where nomination of Senator Joseph T. Robinson to the Supreme Court vacancy to be left on June 2 by Mr. Justice Van Devanter's retirement has become virtually inescapable, in the view of most observers here.

The Chief Executive was asked this morning by a mischievous reporter: "Are you going to confirm the Senate's nomination of Joe Robinson?" He laughed heartily, and with unusual emphasis said he had not considered the Supreme Court vacancy at all; literally not at all; did not expect to do so for some time, and when he did would not tell the press. Anything written about an appointee, he said, would fall under the heading of "Surmise No. 23."

But these words, of course, fall into the general category of political diction, to be translated with the aid of a political dictionary. They merely reflect the President's obvious inability to commit himself in public one way or another at this stage.

To pass over Senator Robinson in making the appointment, it is now felt, and to press forward with the court reorganization bill, would invite a permanent rift in the Democratic-New Deal majority. President Roosevelt, it is felt, would be isolated in the White House much in the position of Herbert Hoover in his last years there.

But to appoint Senator Robinson, authorities agree, would open the way to a harmony feast with Congress and a compromise over the court bill that might be highly satisfactory to the President. Thus, the elevation of the highly regarded Senate leader is expected to facilitate passage of a bill permitting the appointment of two additional justices. And now, since the announced retirement of Mr. Justice Van Devanter, the choice facing President Roosevelt is two additional justices or no new ones at all, apart from the Van Devanter seat.

Other Retirement

One factor would alter the picture: retirement of one more conservative justice. Should this come about, it is felt that the President's bill would either have to be withdrawn or go down to ignominious defeat damaging to his future in the White House. The problem, assuming that one more conservative justice is willing to retire, is one of timing. President Roosevelt is unwilling to withdraw his court bill until he has the prospect of another vacancy definitely in hand; the prospective retiring justices—if any of them do intend to retire—would prefer to divorce their retirement altogether from the present controversy and withdraw after the excitement is all over.

Rumors of extensive retirements appear to be unfounded. Both Chief Justice Hughes and Associate Justice McReynolds have denied, in different ways, that they intended to retire in the near future. But talk persists that Mr. Justice Sutherland is not unwilling to retire, and, of course, Mr. Justice Brandeis remains the oldest member of the court. Retirement of Mr. Justice Brandeis, however, would not alter the conservative-liberal balance of the court.

Should another conservative justice join Mr. Justice Van Devanter in retiring, it would whittle down this bloc to two remaining justices—Justices Butler and McReynolds—with the possible addition from time to time of Mr. Justice Roberts, and the occasional participation of Chief Justice Hughes on such cases as have evoked a 6-3 alignment of the present tribunal.

The Balance of Power

Appointment of Senator Robinson would leave the court, under such circumstances, with a potentially narrow margin between the two traditional groups. On cases which formerly went 6-3, Senator Robinson would hold the balance in a 5-4 split in either direction, assuming that the present three liberal seats remain of that complexion, and that President Roosevelt has an opportunity to enlarge this bloc by one more seat.

And in such circumstance, it is well recognized that conflict might well arise within Mr. Robinson. He has not only voted for, but bludgeoned through the Senate, all the New Deal legislation. As a justice, he could hardly declare unconstitutional laws which he was prepared to support. It is a matter of record that Mr. Justice McReynolds supported most of the legislation of the Wilson administration, from which he was chosen for the bench.

But in a few years time—perhaps as few as two years—when new laws begin coming before the court, laws on which Mr. Robinson would not have committed himself, the issue may be presented acutely. And it is visibly clear that the Supreme Court might fall back into its old and deplored 5-4 alignment, with the decision turning largely on the decisions of Chief Justice Hughes and Mr. Robinson.

Rival Arguments

The arguments for and against nomination of Senator Robinson may be summarized:

For:

Likely to obtain unanimous confirmation of Senate and go far to close the breach between New Dealers and Democrats.

Likely to facilitate a compromise court bill giving the President two additional judgeships.

Would serve to reward the most faithful of Administration servants, who has fought through thick and thin, sometimes evidently against his convictions.

Would redeem a pledge the President is understood to have given Senator Robinson several years ago.

Would hold myriad strictly political advantages.

Against:

Would place upon the bench a justice who is felt to be a conservative at heart, likely in five years time or more to be vetoing the liberal legislation of the next crisis—possibly a very grave crisis, with sweeping legislation apparently needed.

Would run counter to the President's assumed "rule" of not appointing new federal judges over 60 years of age and seem somewhat inconsistent with the 70-year fight that has stirred the nation since February.

Would be of doubtful legality, since Senator Robinson voted for the Supreme Court Retirement Act, which may be held to have increased the justices' emolument by guaranteeing them their retirement salary, and the Constitution forbids any member of Congress during the term for which he was elected to accept any post whose emoluments have been increased by that Congress.

Would advance to the supreme bench a man who has not actively practiced law since 1903, and who makes no claim to being an eminent legalist.

Question of Legality

The question of legality, it is now felt, can probably be waived. The intent of the Constitution was to prevent legislators from creating lucrative jobs for themselves, and the retirement act can only in the most indirect sense be said to have created the present vacancy or enhanced the emoluments of the job. Senator Robinson would not be eligible to enjoy these emoluments for 10 years' time.

Political Appointment

Possibly the most valid objection to Senator Robinson's nomination is the fact that it would be wholly a political appointment, strikingly at variance with the last five elevations to the bench. Chief Justice Hughes, and Justices Cardozo, Roberts, Stone, and Butler—to mention the last five—as well as Justices Brandeis and McReynolds before them, were all lawyers or judges at the time of their appointment. The Chief Justice, it is true, was a politician before he was appointed an associate justice, and a presidential candidate in between his two periods on the bench. But he was also a distinguished lawlyer.

Justices Van Devanter and Sutherland had extended political careers, but at the time of appointment they were actively engaged in law practice or judicial pursuits. Mr. Justice Van Devanter, indeed, began to serve on the bench in 1889. Mr. Justice Sutherland, subsequent to his retirement from the Senate in 1917 was president of the American Bar Association and lectured on constitutional law.

Senator Robinson has done none of these things. He was admitted to the bar in 1895, at the age of 25, but already in 1894 he had been elected to the General Assembly of Arkanasas,and to the present day—with the briefest interruptions—he has been concentrating upon legisative and political duties. The law firm which Senator Robinson joined in 1921 and left in 1932 had an extensive pracice with utility companies. The late Senator Huey P. Long used to charge in the Senate that Senator Robinson was over-friendly with Harvey C. Couch, the Arkansas utility magnate.

Scanty Law Practice

However, the fact seems to be that political business has occupied Senator Robinson's energies for many years, and that his law practice has been scanty. Nevertheless, the Senate is filled with lawyers, and its work is next door to the practice of law. Senator Robinson is accounted an able lawyer, capable of fulfilling his duties on a bench which will still hold its full share of highly eminent jurists.

As for his personal views, alongside the popular assumption that Senator Robinson is "conservative," it is noteworthy that his voting record for many years has been "liberal." His support of New Deal laws has been unwavering. But, more important, even before the New Deal, he had supported the "liberal" side. Back in 1928, it is true, he voted for a Federal Trade Commission instead of a senatorial investigation of utility propaganda.

But on the whole, there is very little concrete evidence to support the widespread assumption that Senator Robinson is "conservative." He looks and dresses like a conservative; possibly in private he talks like a conservative; but his public record is remarkably free from conservative commitments. Possibly this is due to the fact that political expediency, for many years now, has thrown Senator Robinson on the liberal side. But so many are his public commitments to liberalism that a drastic turn-about on the Supreme Court would strain consistency to the utmost—and Senator Robinson has been well-disciplined for many years now.

Surface Culture From Movies Hit By Woman Editor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Women content with a "surface culture from the motion picture and radio" were criticized here last night by Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson, an outstanding figure in America's literary affairs for more than half a century.

Speaking before the final session of the mid-administration congress of the National League of American Pen Women, Mrs. Richardson declared:

"I'm afraid we've become mentally lazy. We don't read as much as we should. We're reading less all the time. We're content with a surface culture from the motion picture and radio—hearing and seeing.

"The daily newspaper, the magazines and books," she continued, "are being neglected. As a result—and it's a natural result—we're losing literary style and the market for better writing is becoming smaller every year."

Speaking from her experience on the Woman's Home Companion, with which she has been associated for 35 years, Mrs. Richardson told of the many letters that come to her desk from clubwomen who wish a short synopsis of the currently popular book and "something about the author."

"Most of these clubwomen," she explained, "have been asked to review a book, such as 'Gone With the Wind.'

"They are happy to give the review but they find it difficult to sit still long enough to read the book. They don't wish to study—to use their brains. So they write to me. They are quite willing to take my thoughts on a book as their own.

"It's a sad story but a true reflection of the trend of things today. You women from all parts of the country can do no greater service among children and grown-ups than to reawaken the desire to read."

Looking back across the years to her own apprenticeship on a newspaper in Council Bluffs, Iowa, Mrs. Richardson paid high tribute to the editors who helped guide her early training.

"I owe much of my success since then to their skillful direction," she said. "Moreover, I know of no better training for the woman, who has an urge to write, than the city room of a daily newspaper."

Miss Mary Patterson Routt, newspaper writer of Hollywood and Washington, and three of the local editors, N. R. Howard, Louis B. Seltzer and William G. Vorpe, participated in the program.

As the women delegates began leaving for their homes, Mrs. Phyllis Fergus Hoyt of Chicago, national president of the organization, said the meeting had been successful from every standpoint.

"The women came here eager to exchange views and gain experience that would help them during the coming year," Mrs. Hoyt said. "From the comments of the women themselves, I'm sure that few left disappointed."

Anna Steese Richardson talks of her career and philosophizes: Women's Page.

Marks Freedom

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 21 (AP)—Mecklenburg County, of which this city is the seat, celebrated its own Independence day yesterday, commemorating the claim of local historians that on May 20, 1775, a band of colonists met here and severed their ties with Great Britain.

Atlantic Air Race May Start in Canada

CHICAGO, May 21 (AP)—Aviation circles buzzed with comment today over an announcement by Jimmy Mattern, noted flier, that Canada probably will be the starting point for a trans-Atlantic air race to Paris.

New York originally was selected for the take-off, but the Bureau of Air Commerce announced disapproval of the proposed air derby, sponsored by the French Air Ministry and the Aero Club of France to commemorate the Lindbergh flight.

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Lindbergh's Plane Seen by 2,000,000 A Year in Museum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—A somewhat outmoded little plane that landed Col. Charles A. Lindbergh safely in France 10 years ago after his historic Atlantic flight hangs silently but not unsung in the Smithsonian Institution here.

The Spirit of St. Louis is by far the museum's most popular exhibit. Officials estimate that it is viewed by approximately 2,000,000 visitors a year.

Paul Garber, the plane's guardian, itched to turn its motor over just to hear it "p—t p—t" again, but the anniversary passed without ceremony. Only a few of the sightseers who stopped to gaze up at the famous plane realized the importance of the day.

To aeronautical engineers, the Spirit of St. Louis looks much the same as the Model-T Ford does to automobile owners. Great advances have been made in airplanes in the last 10 years, though Colonel Lindbergh's plane was considered modern at the time. It was one of the first cabin planes that necessitated "blind" flying.

Colonel Lindbergh's most recent gifts to the museum were a portrait bust made of him in London in January, and the original tires that had been taken off in Minnesota and thrown in a corner of a garage.

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Austria Seeks Reich's Support Along With That of Democracies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, May 21—While the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Guido Schmidt, is making his extended visit in England and France, with a view to establishing cordial relations with the western democracies, co-operation with Germany seems also to be increasing.

The Government organs do not hesitate to let it be known that the regime desires most cordial relations with Prague and one of Chancellor Schuschnigg's organs has published a sharp article against the so-called Rome-Vienna-Berlin axis.

But at the same time it has been recorded that a delegation of German bakers is here today while a congress of German builders began an important convention here yesterday, as guests of Austrian builders. They were greeted by Austrian Cabinet Ministers and the Mayor of Vienna. Last week a group of German chemists held a convention in the Austrian city of Graz.

Football Match

The big football match between Austria and Germany to be played here Sunday is the first major sports meeting with the Germans in four years.

Swastika flags, along with many other foreign flags, adorn many Austrian hotels and the Austrian Government has officially announced this morning that it has apologized to the German Government for the act of an Austrian army officer who took down a German flag hanging before the house of a German citizen in an Austrian town.

For several weeks an elaborate exhibition of "New Germany's" building art was held in the center of the city, with a huge swastika flag waving over it.

During an international conference of hotel men, large German flags were displayed in abundance before the leading hotels.

On May Day swastika flags were hung out by hundreds. On that occasion every German here had a right to show his flag.

German musicians have given concerts, German travelers have given lectures, German temperance workers participated in meetings and German rifle teams have been invited to contests here, while German films are regularly presented in many cinemas.

Propaganda Tour

A high German official, Dr. Fritz Todt, recently made a tour of Austria, during which he visited the chief cities and spoke on Germany's new highways. He was heartily applauded by large audiences. His tour, of course, was recognized as propaganda for the Hitler regime.

The brother of Franz von Papen German Minister here, has also made a lecture tour through Austria, speaking before large audiences on "Petroleum as a World Problem."

The foreign tourist department of the Austrian Government has recently published data showing that since December the number of Germans from the Reich visiting Austria has more than doubled. In the month of March, in fact, there was an increase of 187 per cent.

During the winter the number of tourists from Switzerland, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy fell off somewhat, but increased again this spring. In March and April it reached a high record.

In order to further the tourist traffic, the Austrian railroads are offering unusual reductions on the price of tickets. They vary from 25 to 60 per cent of the regular fare.

Thus Austria's foreign policy for the moment is developing like a starfish. Feelers seem to be moving out in all directions—seeking support and advantages in what the Government calls its active foreign policy.

Dr. Schuschnigg is a master of such tactical tacking.

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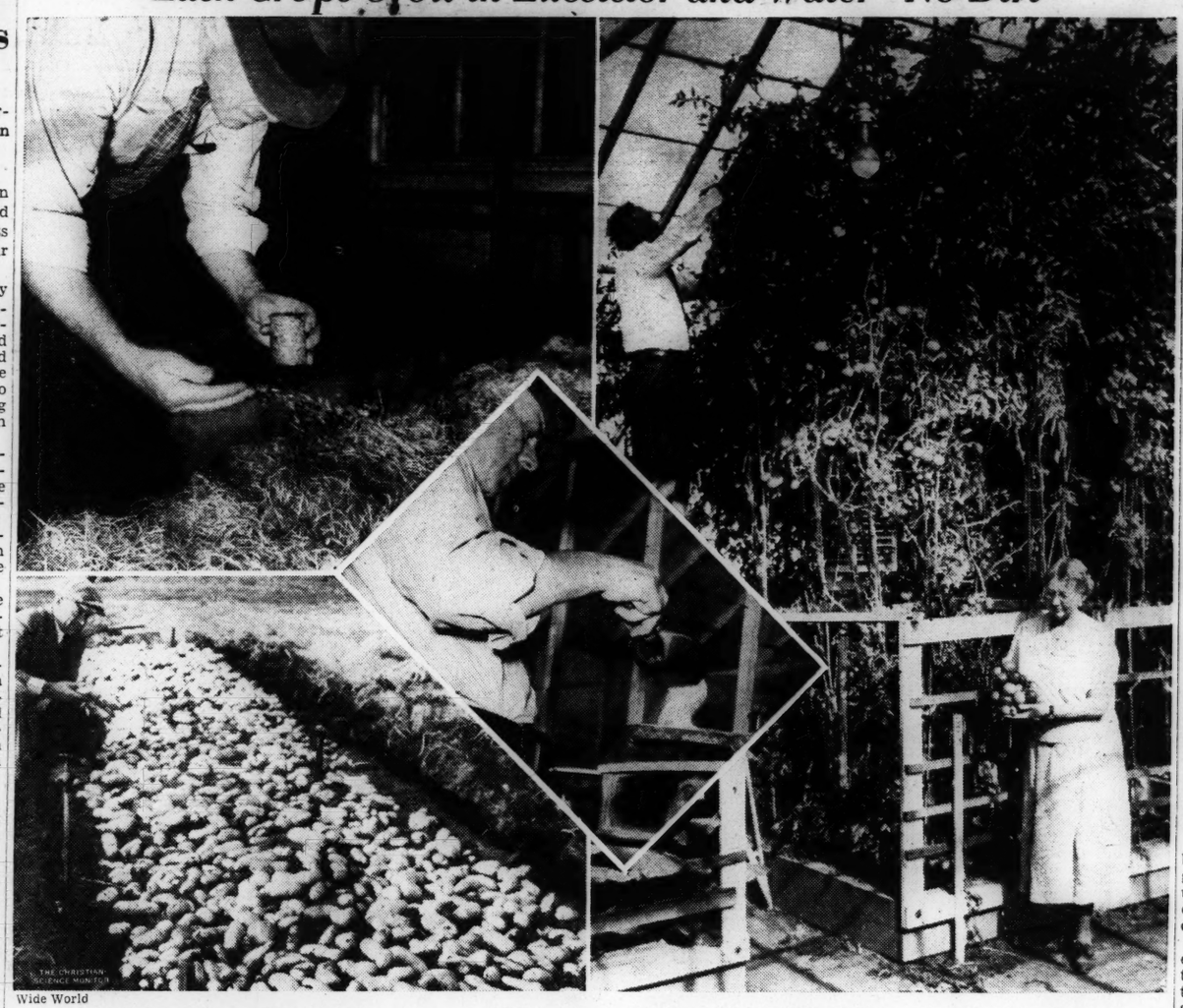
'Relief Chiselers' Banned By WPA Head in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—"Chiselers must go," was the order handed down by Lieut. Col. Brehon M. Somervell, Works Progress Administrator here May 18, who indicated that a survey had revealed that 8500 relief workers were no longer in need of federal assistance.

Colonel Somervell said a survey staff of 150, jointly financed by the Works Progress Administration and the Temporary Emergency Relief Bureau, would scan Works Progress Administration pay rolls carefully and weed out all ineligible cases. In return for the relief bureau's administrative and financial co-operation in this move, the Works Progress Administration has pledged itself to see that every person dropped as a "chiseler" would be replaced by a needy person from the relief lists.

Lush Crops Grow in Excelsior and Water—No Dirt



Wide World

Top—Sowing Corn on Bed of Excelsior Mixing Growing Solution Dr. W. F. Gericke and Mrs. Gericke Gather Bumper Crop of Tomatoes
Bottom—Soil-less-Grown Potatoes

Products Thrive In Sawdust 'Soil' Of 'Bathtub Farm'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Greater crops than ever before come from Dr. W. F. Gericke's "bathtub farm," as a novel electric heating device for regulating the temperature of his sawdust-excelsior "soil" allows extended seasons.

So successful have been the experiments of growing tomatoes, strawberries, sweep peas and other crops in chemically treated water confined to concrete or metal-lined nursery benches that commercial growers in Capitola, Los Angeles, Watsonville, and Richmond are using this method.

Novel electric heating cables are placed at the bottom of water-filled vats or benches beneath mesh chicken wire. Then excelsior, sawdust or other suitable litter is spread on the wire to serve as a seed bed and for insulation against excessive heat loss. The "farmer" plants his seeds on the bedding, kept moist by the water beneath. As the plants grow, their roots extend downward into the water, in which necessary chemicals are placed as fertilizing units, supplying just the elements, each in proper form and concentration.

Dr. Gericke is now continuing his experimental work with cucumbers, papaya and floral crops. Extraordinary success was achieved with tomatoes. Practically every flower on every plant formed sizable fruit, and numerous trusses were necessary. A single plant brought by this method of farming from 15 to 25 tomatoes.

Potatoes, too, gave very high yield. An ordinary dirt farmer considers himself fortunate if he can raise from 200 to 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre. Dr. Gericke achieves 2500 bushels in an equal area.

Britain Pledges Aid to Push Film Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British Government is determined to establish conditions in which the British film industry cannot only hold its own, but also expand its activities, according to an official statement by Lord Templemore.

It is therefore extending the so-called Quota Act, which is due to expire in 1938. Under this act exhibitors in British cinemas are compelled to build up their programs with at least 20 per cent of English films.

According to Lord Templemore the act has been a success, for exhibitors at present are stated to be showing 25 per cent of British pictures, which is 5 per cent in excess of the legal requirements. In 1926, when the act came into being, English films formed only 5 per cent of British programs.

The need for continued protection of the British film industry against foreign competition is freely admitted in London. Without it the English picture trade would probably collapse. Even as it is, only 13 long, or feature, films are being made in Britain, whereas the studios round London can accommodate 58 productions at a time.

There are 5000 cinemas in Britain, which require 600 films a year. Under the current quota requirements 120 of these must be English. At the present slump rate of production this quota will not be filled.

Big Investment at Stake

The Government's decision has been awaited with deep interest in the film world, and has been received with satisfaction. There is a general feeling that the British film industry must not be allowed to disappear. This feeling is based on three main grounds.

The first is that the industry represents a great outlay of capital. In 1936 alone millions of pounds were invested in English companies. The studios at Denham, Pinewood, and Shepherd's Bush have hundreds of thousands of pounds invested in them.

When Shepherd's Bush was opened three or four years ago it was claimed to be the most up-to-date and largest film studio in the world. It has now had practically to close down. The same fate looms over many another film center round London, and intensive efforts are being made to avert it.

British films are also said to be representative of British culture, carrying English ideals to the farthest ends of the earth. This claim is, however, in some quarters met with skepticism. It is pointed out that "Cavalcade," for which this claim is especially made, was an American production, though it had an English star.

Classics Made in Hollywood

Many of the great English classics, notable among which is "David Copperfield," similarly come from Hollywood. But recently one or two British companies have turned their attention to the potentialities of Imperial history. Gaumont-British made a film about Cecil Rhodes (though the star was brought over from America), and another about the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Sentiment also plays a large part in the demand for the continuance of English films. England has been in at the film game right from the beginning, and there would be general regret were she forced out of it now.

The first of England's big companies was established in 1907 by Cecil M. Hepworth. One of Hepworth's chief stars was Stuart Rome, who is still featured in big British pictures today.

In the recent past it has been widely thought that the Government would interfere radically with the conduct of British films. One Government department, the General Post Office, has its own film unit, and some of its productions have won world-wide fame. It specializes in documentaries, under the direction of John Grierson, whose film of the herring industry, "Drifters," made cinema history.

New Republican Trend Discerned by Hamilton

PHILADELPHIA, May 21 (AP)—John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said May 18 the results of special and state elections in New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania and California indicated a "trend" toward Republicanism.

Hamilton was a dinner guest of Jay Cooke Jr., chairman of the Republican finance committee for eastern Pennsylvania.

Hamilton said his visit here was one of a series of conferences with state leaders throughout the country. He said he had visited St. Louis, New York and Boston and planned to go to Cleveland next week.

Annual Fish Consumption

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THE NEW HAVEN R.R.

Basques Check Insurgents' Push At Bilbao Gates

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, May 21 (AP)—Bilbao's militiamen yesterday organized a series of counter attacks to beat insurgent invaders back from the city's last line of fortifications.

The counter drives, launched yesterday with support of a squadron of Government planes, were reported by the Basque Defense Council to have put Italian-reinforced forces of Gen. Emilio Mola to flight in the Munguia sector, nine miles north of the Basque capital.

The airmen and Basque infantrymen were said to have wrested great quantities of arms and munitions from the insurgents and to have balked—momentarily, at least—two prongs of the insurgent drive against the Biscay seaport and manufacturing center.

The insurgents reported however, that they had captured three miles of highway between Munquia and Guernica, as well as the villages of Fruniz and Morga, before a rainstorm halted their operations.

In the other currently active sector, the Amorebieta front, about eight miles east southeast of Bilbao, Basque planes dumped cargoes of bombs over the entire spread of General Mola's forces, said a Bilbao radio report.

Munguia, nine centuries old, appeared to be the immediate objective of the insurgents. The town, normally of about 5000 population, was the principal barrier to approach on Bilbao from the north.

General Mola's onslaught failed to budge the Basques. They clung doggedly to their positions for hours until the attack had spent itself, then clambered from their water-logged dugouts and drove forward.

To the southeast of Munguia, General Mola's men apparently were taken by surprise in the midst of their own heavy push. They fell back and the infantry leaped into the suddenly muted machine gun nests and captured several of the weapons.

Capture of Munguia would facilitate the insurgent advance toward Begona and ultimately to the northern gates of Bilbao.

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History, Romance and Scenery Rub Shoulders in New England

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

New England offers, in miniature at least, such a variety of scenery as might not otherwise be enjoyed except by a complete tour of the United States.

Within her 60,000-odd square miles New England has mountains, valleys, lakes, rivers, canyons, caverns, even a desert, not to mention the sea, a national park and a virgin timberland.

One may have seen higher mountains, deeper valleys, larger lakes, wider rivers, greater canyons, more spectacular caverns, more expansive deserts, but it is unlikely that one has visited any region where a more representative group of natural wonders were encountered.

Because of the increased tourist interest in New England during the past few years, the six states making up this region—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—are prepared for what is anticipated to be the biggest summer season since the boom years. Some resort officials even go so far as to predict that all tourist records in these regions will be broken.

No longer is New England considered a "one-season" resort." Summer, fall, winter and spring are all popular seasons with tourists. Hotels and lodging houses that used to close their doors and shut the blinds right after Labor Day now keep their "open" shingles out the year round.

Transportation companies are again wide awake to New England's vacation and recreational advantages. Low rates and first class service will again be available for travelers planning a New England sojourn. Service by boats, trains, air and bus will be stepped up as the demand grows. Highway departments report all major trunk lines in excellent condition with routes well marked.

With the sun daily working its way higher, and days growing warmer, spring is beginning to lure thousands of early New England visitors. Some come just to meander through wooded hills, where the delicate arbutus peeks shyly from leaf-covered beds; others find delight in listening to the musical laughter of capering brooks as they whirl away to the more businesslike rivers; still others come to renew acquaintance with Pilgrim ancestors by browsing about New England's historical centers.

Upon my return to New England this spring I sought a distant hillside that used to be a boyhood haunt. Here, astraddle my favorite lichened-face stone wall that tumbles into the valley below, I saw in one sweeping glance those same mountains, those same lakes and rivers, still unchanged through the years.

And that is why New England is New England. No matter how long one remains away, on returning the same things greet one in the quiet, old, peaceful way. Tourists, coming here for the first time, instinctively swing into New England's leisurely tempo. Although many know not why, they slow down, loiter here, loiter there, and stop to reflect upon scenes mellowed by the ages.

In the mountain regions vacationists have a wide variety of recreational advantages. From Maine's Mount Katahdin, through New Hampshire's White Mountains, across the Green Mountains of Vermont to the Massachusetts Berkshires there is every conceivable type of outdoor sporting facilities.

Some of the East's leading golf courses are laid in this region; hundreds of excellent tennis courts are available; swimming in outdoor pools, rivers, lakes, and the sea offers variety; horseback riding over scenic trails, as well as hiking, are a few of the diversions New England visitors have at their command.

Of particular interest to many tourists is the accessibility of New England's mountain ranges. Miles of hiking trails wind about and over the highest peaks. Huts, equipped with cooking and sleeping facilities, are placed at strategic intervals. These trails are well marked and in their course afford the hiker some rare vistas. Each year, from late spring until early fall, thousands of walking devotees shoulder well-stocked packs and spend endless hours treading on "top of the world."

For tourists who had rather reach these scenic heights by power other than their own, New England has a number of mountains equipped with adequate transportation facilities.

New Hampshire's Mount Washington, New England's highest peak, has the famous cog railroad and the equally as famous carriage road. There is a little more adventure going via the railway. A squat, snubbed-nose engine pushes a string of cars literally up the side of the mountain. As the ride progresses, the occupants are able to see from 50 to 100 miles—depending upon the atmosphere—of unique scenery. The carriage road—a name outmoded years ago by the coming of motorcars, but one that for some reason or other sticks—is the quicker method of reaching the summit. There is a nominal charge on both of these routes.

Mount Monadnock, also in New Hampshire, has a motor road. Maine's Mount Cadillac, as well as Vermont's Mount Mansfield, Massachusetts' Mount Greylock and Mount Wachusett have motor roads. Mount Tom, another Massachusetts mountain, has a cable car.

The lake regions in New England have few equals. The largest of these is Moosehead in Maine, although New Hampshire's Lake Winnepesaukee comes a close second. Other lakes with equal charm are Vermont's Lakes Fairlee, Memphremagog and Willoughby; Maine's Rangeley Lakes, Grand and Schoodic Lakes, and New Hampshire's Lakes Sunapee, Squam and Little Squam. These as well as the smaller lakes have been well stocked with fish. On their crest boats of every description carry sun-tanned folks bent on pleasure cruises along the tree-fringed shores.

In tribute to New England's smaller lakes, I cannot let this opportunity pass without mention of one in particular by which I had the pleasure to spend my holidays last summer.

It is called Lake Mattawamkeag, situated in northern Maine. In my opinion, it is one of New England's most delightful spots. Others, too, have found this to be true, especially Theodore Roosevelt. He found it so much to his liking that he spent days on end tramping along its forested shores. Far down the lake he had a favorite point—now marked by a crude, weather-beaten tablet—where he used to read and study his Bible. This has since become known as Bible Point.

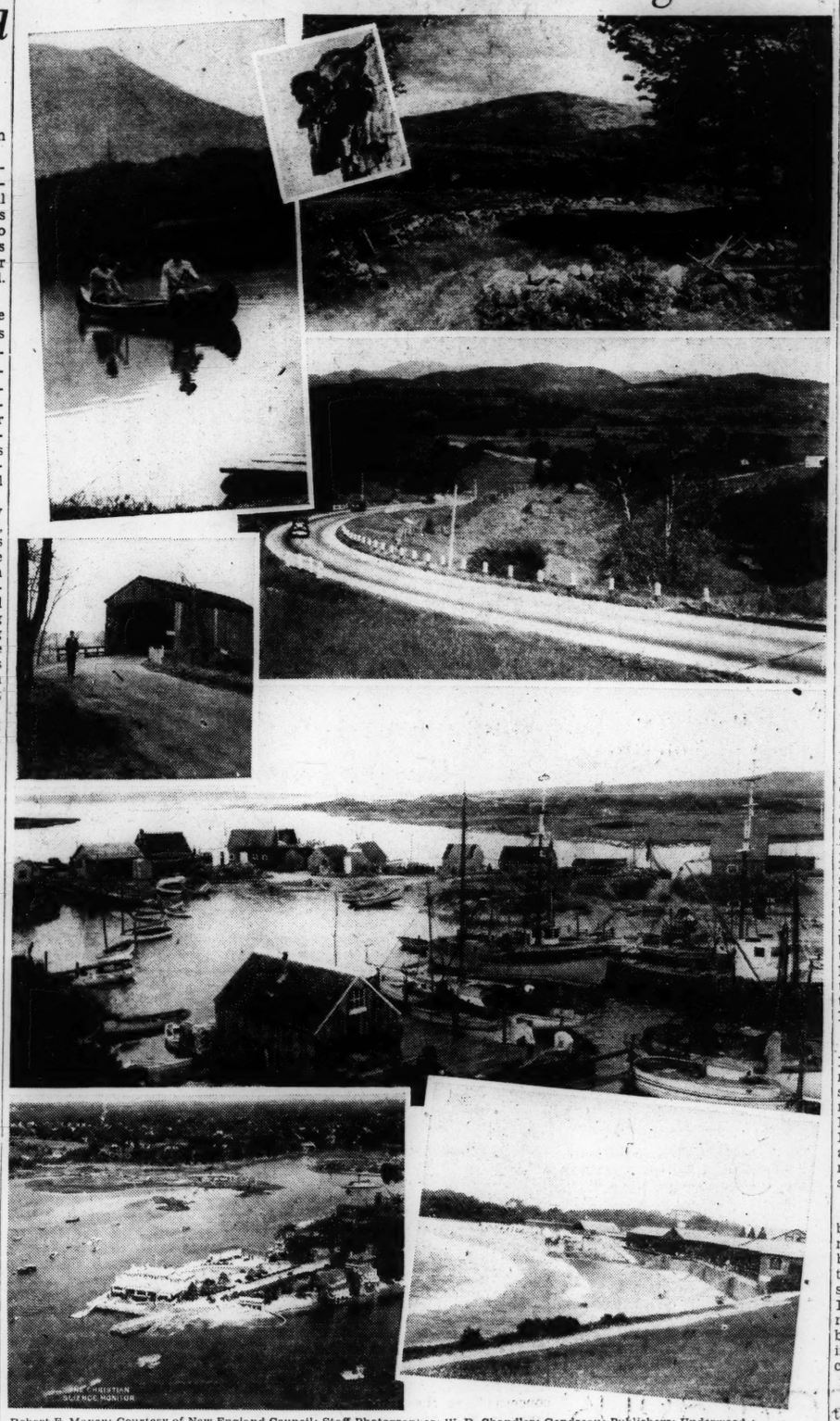
Those who visit this point today will find a little covered box containing a Bible. Here they are invited to read and study, as Roosevelt did, in a quiet sanctuary of God's great handiwork.

There are only a few cottages on the shores of Lake Mattawamkeag. In order to reach Birch Point, where my cottage was located, it was necessary to take a motorboat trip of eight miles. Here, far away from the roar of motorcars, was complete rest and solitude. Giant silver birches—the largest I have ever seen—rear leafy heads over the squat little cottage. Only the rustle of their leaves, the gentle lap of tiny waves on the shore, an occasional splash of a fish or the weird hoot of a loon break the silence.

New England's varied sea coast attracts thousands of visitors annually. Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island have excellent beaches for both the experienced and novice swimmer, while Massachusetts, with its famous Cape Cod, and Connecticut have many popular seashore resorts.

The desert I speak of is located at Freeport, Maine. More than 500 acres of white sand stretch toward the ocean, only six miles away. Various theories have been expressed of this unique feature. One is that the ocean may have once covered this region. Another is that the desert was once the floor of a lake.

Just a Bit of Little Old New England



Robert F. Maxcy; Courtesy of New England Council; Staff Photographer; W. D. Chandler; Gendreau; Publishers; Underwood

A Few Scenes Greeting the Eye of the Tourist

Upper Left—Kidney Pond, Maine, With Mount Katahdin in Background. Inset—"Old Man of the Mountain." Upper Right—Mt. Kearsarge, Warner, N. H. Square at Center Left—Century-Old Covered Bridge at Palmer, Mass., Over Ware River. Upper Right Center—Vermont-United States Highway Number 2 Through Winooski Valley. Lower Center—Quaint Old Menemsha Fishing Village at Martha's Vineyard. Lower Left—Greenwich, Conn. Lower Right—Baileys Beach at Newport, R. I.

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Five Escorted Tours To Pacific Coast And Rockies Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—The summer vacation call to the scenic West, emphasized in this summer's rail renaissance by the speediest and most beautiful de luxe trains in the world, is rapidly finding a counterpart in a new type of de luxe tours, according to railroad officials who look for a season of extensive high-class travel from coast to coast. With a view of offering the vacationist the benefits of luxurious travel, the American Express Company has announced five specially arranged escorted tours to California, the North Pacific Coast and Canadian Rockies.

The five tours which are to acquaint the traveler with western scenes and the 1937 transit equipment will be inaugurated from eastern points June 26 and from Chicago June 27. Leaving Chicago on the Santa Fe line the picturesque old city of Santa Fe will be the gateway for the Puye Cliff Dwellers and the journey through the Indian Detour Pueblo villages.

The tour of the Grand Canyon will encompass the Hermit Rim and Desert View roads which skirt the chasms, the Tusayan National Forest and the Yavapai Point Observatory. Two days are to be devoted to Los Angeles and environs, to include the leading movie studios at Hollywood.

Northward on the Southern Pacific a visit will be made to Santa Barbara resorts and missions from where the parties will proceed to Del Monte with motor trips, to include the Monterey Peninsula, Carmel Bay and the Carmel Mission.

In the tours the Yosemite is listed as one of the main objectives. The itinerary will be through the Pacheco Pass into the heart of the Great Preserve, following the Merced River through El Portal to the floor of the Yosemite Valley.

A two-day sightseeing tour from the Palace Hotel is listed for San Francisco, to include the Golden Gate scenes with motor journeys through the San Joaquin Valley to Canyon Pass and other points of interest.

Tour-a-bouts

One hundred thousand copies of Montreal's "Guest Book" will be distributed to tourists at all bridge heads leading to the city this summer. The publication will constitute Montreal's official book for vistors to the city and will deal with all things of interest to tourists; where and how to spend their visit, suggestions for recreation, cultural activities and historical lore. It is hoped that this official tourist publication will supplant the casual folders and publications of doubtful origin which make spasmodic appearances. The book will carry official greetings from Mayor Adhemar Raynault of Montreal.

A 55-day, 14,200-mile "Around South America" pleasure cruise in the de luxe motorliner Gripsholm has been announced by the Swedish American Line in co-operation with Thomas Cook & Son. The itinerary will include stops at many of the most interesting ports on the east and west coasts of the South American continent, as well as at some of the best-known winter resorts in the West Indies. The Gripsholm is scheduled to leave New York on Feb. 4 and will return March 31.

Two additional summer sailings of the S. S. Ilsenstein, crack steamer of the Arnold Bernstein Line have just been announced. The Ilsenstein is scheduled to leave New York on May 27 and July 4 for Rotterdam, from which port she will proceed to a Baltic port to discharge cargo. For the person seeking a comfortable ocean voyage at remarkably low rates these special sailings have much to offer.

New Englanders will be particularly interested in the Tenth Annual Post Labor Day Tours to Europe recently announced by the United States Lines, Boston. The sailing date for this tour has been set for Sept. 8, on the S. S. Manhattan. Five 23-day tours have been arranged with a wide choice of itineraries. The first group will visit England, Holland, Belgium and France; the second, the Lakes of Killarney, Dublin, Giant's Causeway, Edinburgh, the Trossachs and London; the third, Ireland, London and Paris; and the fifth specially features London, enabling passengers to spend nine full days in the great British metropolis.

Tourists planning a sojourn to Italy in the near future should make reservations as soon as possible. For, according to Italo E. Verrando, general manager of the Italian Line, tourist travel to sunny Italy this year is going to be way ahead of any previous year. Already there is a record advance of summer booking.

Commenting on the fact that both first class and tourist accommodations on Italian ships have been heavily booked for the past three months—creating a new pre-season record for tourist traffic to Italy—Mr. Verrando points out a number of factors which have combined to offer the American tourist in Italy the greatest travel and vacation bargain in many years.

First there is the "pegging" of the tourist lira, a currency concession to Italy's visitors, which now gives the tourist 100 lire for $4.75 as against approximately 57 lire for the same amount a little more than a year ago. Hotel and gasoline coupons give the visitor another concession. The hotel coupons enable the tourist from America to live in the best hotels for less than $4 a day, in a well-appointed suite with room and bath, and with three meals included, while the gasoline coupons cut the price of motor fuel from 33 per cent to 50 per cent below that charged to natives. Also the cost of railroad travel has been drastically reduced in Italy for the tourist. The rate each mile is now 1½ per cent.

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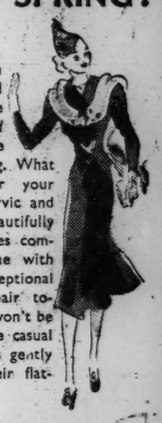
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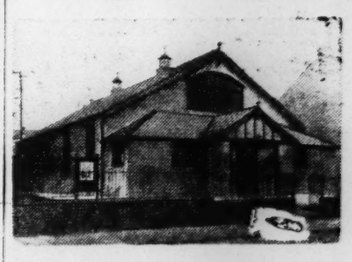
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New Forestry Camps in Canada Modeled on CCC Relief Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia's new forestry camps for single unemployed men, modeled on the CCC camps of the United States, will accomplish a wide variety of useful public work during the present winter, under plans announced by the federal and provincial governments, which will finance the cost involved. Projects approved officially include the construction of trails for forest fire fighting; the renewal of telephone lines through forest areas; the cultivation of small seedling trees for transplanting into young forests; the construction of a wharf at a government forestry station; the improvement of parks by the clearing of underbrush, and the clearing of sites for forest rangers' cabins.

Some 2000 men will be employed at a time in the camps, altogether 6000 passing through them before April 1 next. Under plans finally adopted by the two governments, the men will be paid 30 cents an hour, with 75 cents a day deducted for their board. They will be allowed $10 a month for spending money, the rest of their wages accumulating, to be paid to them in regular monthly installments after they leave the camps in the spring, until they can find employment.

This is the first scheme of the sort attempted in Canada.

Gardens Earn Cash for Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Hundreds of unemployed men here are once more planting their beans, carrots, turnips, Swiss chard, green beans, yellow beans, cabbages, onions, parsnips, potatoes and other vegetables, in community gardens, under the supervision of the Federation of Community Service. Last year the federation spent approximately $4500 for seeds, tools, etc., for some 1200 garden plots, and the men raised about $50,000 worth of vegetables for summer and winter use.

This work was started four years ago as an emergency measure, when it was decided that the unemployed were unable to secure sufficient fresh vegetables on the relief allowance. The undertaking has been very successful. Keen competition is noted among the growers, and their best samples are exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition each fall.

The city of Toronto has granted $500 toward expenses, explained a member of the Community Gardens' Service, while the rest of the money comes from private donations. The tool shacks for each group of garden plots acts as a clubhouse. Tools and equipment are supplied by the service.

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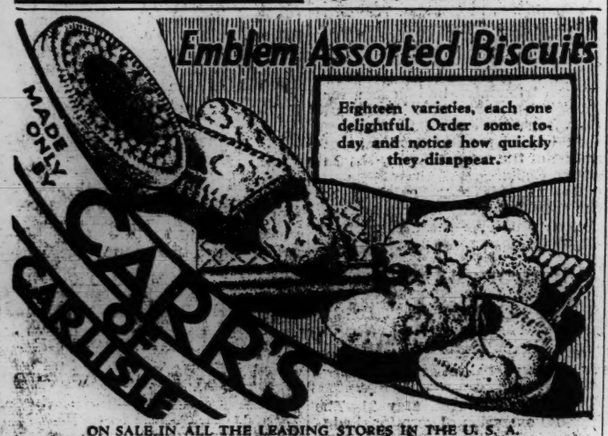
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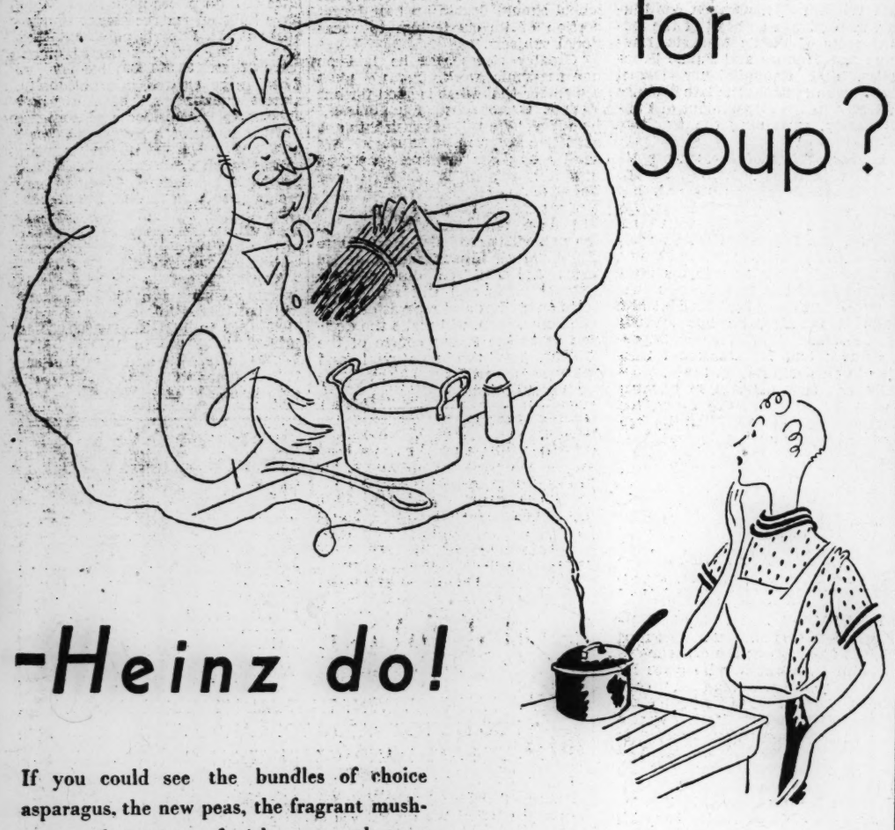

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Boycott of Duke Not in Question, London Press Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 21—It is understood here that the Duke of Windsor's wedding to Mrs. Warfield at the Château de Cande near Tours, France on June 3, will be a very quiet affair, but stories in circulation that this has been due to any action on the part of the British Government is denied in Buckingham Palace circles today.

It seems that the question whether members of the British Royal Family should attend is one which the King himself decides, and in the circumstances which have occurred no surprise has found expression in British newspapers that pageantry is not to play any prominent part in the ceremony.

The Daily Express is the only considerable London journal which has so far commented upon this subject. This paper says today: "There is no question of boycott of the Duke or of forbidding of visits from his royal relatives. This is established by the fact that his sister, the Princess Royal, with her husband, the Earl of Harewood, visited him in Austria on Feb. 7 and stayed with him several days."

American Motorists Yield Best Returns for Canada

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Of all the tourists going into Canada by land, sea and air, those driving in from the United States are the most numerous and leave the largest amount of cash.

Tourists entering Canada via ocean ports last year are reported to have spent only a little over $10,000,000 in Canada, while those crossing the United States border in automobiles spent over $159,000,000. It was also estimated that those using other methods—such as airplane and railroads—left $84,000,000 behind them.

Of over 4,000,000 automobiles crossing the border, about two thirds were in the class "admitted for a period not exceeding 48 hours." The average expenditure of motorists of this class was estimated at $17.85.

The Canada-United States route is called the most traveled tourist route in the world.

From an economic standpoint the market for goods and services furnished by an influx of tourists is not only a lucrative source of revenue for individuals and whole districts, but is, for many countries, an important factor in the balance of international payments. The expenditure of foreign visitors in a country has the same effect, in so far as its influence on the balance of trade is concerned, as the export of additional exports would have. Instead of sending goods and services to consumers abroad, the latter are induced to move to the goods and services. Thus tourist traffic is an invisible export which helps many countries to pay for the goods and services they buy from other countries or to pay interest on the money they borrow from abroad.

Canada's balance of trade in this "commodity," especially with the United States, is very favorable. The value in the peak year of 1929 was estimated at $309,000,000, while expenditure of Canadian tourists abroad totaled approximately $122,000,000. With shrinking incomes and the other concomitants of depression there was progressive declines until the low level was reached in 1933 of $117,000,000. The next year it began to pick up again until last year it was valued at $255,763,000, with possibilities of soon reaching the top mark.

Canada's potential value as a summer and winter playground cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, let alone in health, happiness and general prosperity. This country is second to none in the disposition of natural attributes, including a wide range of picturesque scenery, an invigorating climate, unrivaled opportunities for hunting, fishing and other sports, for exploration and adventure. Already only the exports of wheat and paper rank with tourist traffic, and in several recent years the last has surpassed them both.

One has only to take up his stand at either end of any of the international bridges on a holiday to become impressed with the greatness of this two-way traffic between friendly neighbors.

British Deny Slight To China and U. S. In Talk With Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 21—Misgivings in China at the recent move for a rapprochement between Britain and Japan have now been allayed, the Monitor is informed, as a result of the visit paid yesterday to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden by Mr. H. H. Kung, China's special envoy at the Coronation:

While Britain is anxious for a renewal of the friendly relations which have generally characterized dealings between Japan and Britain in the past, Downing Street stresses that it has no intention of coming to any agreement with Tokyo behind the back of either Nanking or Washington.

Meanwhile the trial ballon sent up by Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons of Australia at the opening of the Imperial Conference, urging the desirability of a Pacific pact, is not at present making much progress. It is generally admitted here that many problems must be settled by bilateral negotiation before the Lyons idea can come to anything.

Australian Opals Exhibited in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Princess, Forest Fire, Moonlight on the Waters, the Flame Queen, Mossy Glade, Star Dust, Temple of Light—these are the names of some of the opals belonging to the Australian traveler, Mr. Kelsey J. Newman, which were exhibited at the Geological Museum here recently.

The finest in the collection, the Flame Queen, which is nearly three inches in diameter, is red surrounded by a deep blue border. But as the eye moves across it, it changes to sapphire blue and emerald green.

Mr. Newman collects them purely for their beauty, regardless of their worth. He has brought his stones over to England with a view to exhibiting them for the benefit of charity.

The black opal Forest Fire is so called because when the eye moves across it, it gives the impression of red flames leaping across black embers.

Mr. Newman's collection also includes rare golden sapphires, another brilliant product of Australia.

Farm Warning

DALLAS, Texas, May 21 (AP)—Dr O. E. Baker, of the United States Department of Agriculture warned here there is reason for concern in the concentration of rural wealth in urban centers—farm youths moving to cities and later inheriting the land.

Senate Vote Brings CCC Nearer to Permanent Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—America moved closed to a dream of Utopians yesterday in the vote of the Senate, 42 to 26, to make the CCC camps permanent.

Nearly every fanciful Utopia, from Sir Thomas Moore's down, has proposed a period of outdoor service for an army of young people as a lesson in good citizenship, physical development and obligatory service.

Gradually, the emergency CCC camps appear to be establishing themselves as a permanent part of America's educational system in the viewpoint of congressmen, despite the fact that the House has voted to continue them for a temporary two years instead of on the new permanent basis proposed by the Senate. The matter now goes to conference where the issue will be threshed out.

The Senate has taken a step in another direction toward making the CCC camps comparable to the outdoor youth organizations which are compulsory on all youngsters in certain countries today, namely Germany and Russia.

Broader Enrollment Base

The CCC camps have proved so successful that it is argued they should now be made available on a broader enrollment basis. In the past, membership of enrollees has been limited to sons of families "on relief." The Senate changed the six-months' enrollment basis yesterday to permit entrance to young men who are "unemployed." This sweeping change, if adopted by the House, would permit almost any young man to join the organization, it is argued.

The CCC camps are still a far cry from the dreams of Utopians, but for those interested in the evolution of American education, the speeches of senators indicated a growing feeling that a period of healthy camp service of a civilian character for young men of rich and poor families alike, might be of great benefit to the nation. Some apprehension was expressed over duplicating compulsory service as required in communist and fascist dictatorships, but it was felt that a voluntary modified form of the experiment would be of value.

The Senate and House bill would continue the present army of 300,000 young men, between the ages of 17 and 23, for six months' terms, paid $30 a month. Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York went so far as to indicate that the CCC training for service might reduce the crime problem.

Fechner Is Praised

"I believe that our reformatories will largely be depopulated," he said, "if the CCC is made permanent and extended, as it should be."

On all sides high praise was accorded Robert Fechner, head of the camp service, although it was voted to reduce his salary from $12,000 to $10,000 to bring it more into conformity with other federal pay.

In the development of the educational aim, an amendment of Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia was adopted permitting the enrollee to break up his six months' enlistment to attend a state forest school or some other course, and then return to the camps. Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, a former university professor, lauded the "splendid co-operation with educational institutions" made possible by the George amendment.

The major issue, however, was whether to make the great transition of the CCC from a relief agency, for young men "in needy circumstances," to a permanent part in the educational system.

Room for 600,000 Youth

Under six months' enrollment it would be possible for 600,000 young men to serve in the camps every 12 months, it was pointed out.

"Even in the work camps in Europe the theory which Mr. Hitler, for example, puts forth," said Senator Thomas, "is that every German at some time should go to the camps."

Opposing the idea of permanence, Senator William H. King (D) of Utah warned that he had visited "a number of military camps in Russia a few years ago" where the young men were forced to combine military drill with "training for citizenship."

If America is to adhere to the idea of a "classless society," said Mr. Thomas a minute later, it could not continue to make CCC camps available only for one group, those definitely branded as "needy." Such a law was nothing more than class legislation, he argued.

The bill ultimately went to conference with the expectation that in any event it will mean a cost of $300,000,000 annually. It was so amended as to permit some enrollees to receive higher than $30 a month if they performed work of leaders.

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HE: Precisely—that's what I thought!

SHE: Well, then . . .

He:—why didn't I stick to the Fifty Shilling Tailors? The answer, dear lady, is that I *did!* Twenty-seven and six for the coat, fifteen shillings for the trousers. Total: forty-two and six. How much less than you expected?

SHE: Alan, I don't believe it!

HE: That's fine. I am sure everybody else thinks the same.

SHE: But if it really is true, they must have risen right above themselves this year.

HE: They have! They've entered into the spirit of the whole thing: their sports gear this season is the real thing. You know—just the right touch of swagger without being conspicuous-looking — really interesting cloths, and plenty of them, and everything common sense and comfortable in the way they're made.

SHE: And after all that, I think we'd better get into our coach — unless you're too proud now to be seen with poor me, so dowdy!

HE: Don't be foolish.

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Lehman Approves Labor Act Over Trade Groups' Protest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 21—It becomes state policy toward labor in New York today "to encourage the practice and procedure of collective bargaining and to protect the exercise by workers of full freedom of association, self-organization and designation of representatives of their own choosing," following the signing by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman yesterday of a New York Labor Relations Act. He approved the bill without hearing or comment although there had been strong protest against it by employer and trade groups who see it as implementing "compulsory unionism."

Witnesses to his signature included Elmer F. Adams, State Industrial Commissioner, and George Meany and John M. O'Hanlon, president and secretary, respectively, of the State Federation of Labor—supporters who acclaim the law as a workers' new "bill of rights," which completed for intrastate labor the purposes of the federal Social Security Act in the interstate field.

With the federal act drafted by the junior United States Senator from New York, Robert F. Wagner, the aims of its state counterpart were known to be approved by Governor Lehman, it had been believed, however, that he would bow to the many requests for a hearing. These have come from such trade groups as the New York Retail Merchants' Association and the New York Board of Trade.

Company Union Outlawed

Of identical pattern with the Wagner Act, the New York law, which gives workers carte blanche "for the purpose of negotiating terms and conditions of employment or other mutual aid or protection, free from interference, restraint or coercion of employers," in effect, outlaws company unions. Thus it not only refuses to recognize them as bargaining agencies, but makes it an unfair labor practice to encourage membership in one, or to make joining one a requirement of employment.

In addition, the list of "unfair" practices specified include spying, blacklisting, coercion, refusal to bargain collectively or to discuss grievances with employee representatives, and dismissal of, or discrimination against any employee for signing complaints or petitions or giving information or testimony.

Guarantee of the collective bargaining rights will be the function of a labor relations board of three members to be appointed by the Governor, each to receive $7500 yearly salary and with an operating fund of $100,000. Its duties do not include the power to "mediate, conciliate or arbitrate any labor dispute," however, this to be the province of a state mediation board which the Governor sponsored and which was approved in another bill awaiting his signature.

Bill Aids Dairymen

Other signatory action by the Governor today had put in the statutes three bills designed to round out a "new deal" program for dairymen, the major law for which is already signed, providing for collective bargaining by producers for prices they are to receive from distributors, supplementing bills call for compulsory audits of the books of milk dealers and co-operativcs, set up rigid health regulations around production and shipping of imported milk and appropriates $50,000 for administration.

The legislation was hailed by Peter G. Ten Eyck, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, as an "honest, sincere effort to stabilize the milk industry as a whole."

New York City Tenement Lien Measure Signed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 21—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has signed the bill which gives New York city prior lien authority to make repairs on the 65,000 old-law tenements of its slums to bring them within the tenantability requirements of the multiple-dwelling law. The city's claim for cost of alterations will take precedence over mortgages under terms of the new law, with 10 years for payments.

The Governor based his approval of the bill on a memorandum from Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, who stated it carried out the chief recommendation of the city housing authority which conducted hearings on the tenement problem when enforcement of improvement regulations brought a housing crisis due to inability of owners to raise money for repairs.

Mayor LaGuardia said it was believed the bill offered the only practical solution whereby eviction of thousands of families occupying old-law tenements would be obviated and the property salvaged, since the measure would provide money through sale of assessment bonds payable within 10 years.

Drafted in accordance with the Mayor's views, the priority grant alters the existing law by making liens for repairs superior, instead of subject, to mortgages on the property and by increasing the revolving fund out of which the city was to pay the bill pending reimbursement.

Dr. Neilson Honored

SKYTOP, Penna., May 21 (AP)—Dr. William A. Neilson, president of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., was elected president of the American Association for Adult Education at the conclusion of its twelfth annual meeting here yesterday.

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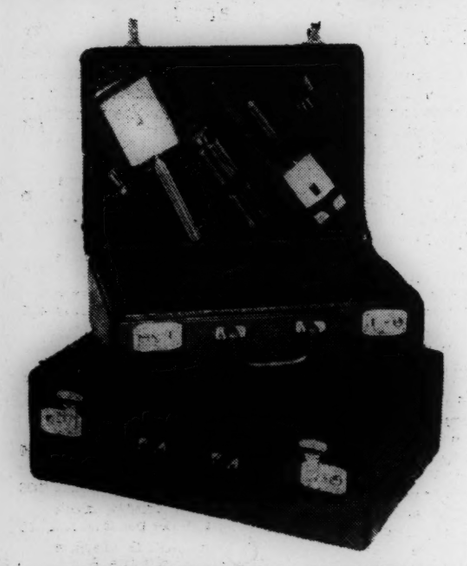

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Frost Keeps Poetry and Politics Apart

Laughs at Radicals Who Search His Work for Secret Meanings

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON—Robert Frost, poet sage of Vermont, came to Boston on May 10th to address a meeting of the New England Poetry Club of which he is one of the founders. Actually, his address began shortly after he arrived in town. Walking across historical Boston Common, the trees fingered with new green, the sun tracing fantastic patterns on the ancient walks, he renewed his plea that poetry has a right to exist independent of any political beliefs.

Members of different political parties are constantly seeing in Robert Frost's lectures and in his poetry what they believe to be indications of their particular kind of radicalism. One of them went so far, the other day, as to say in public that Mr. Frost was a counter-revolutionary. The three-time Pulitzer poetry prize winner countered by replying that he should like to meet the gentleman. He would call him, he said, a bargain-counter revolutionary.

And that remark is part of Mr. Frost's creed. He believes in the savor of wit. The world is eager to be taught, he thinks, but it wants to be taught wittily.

The Vermont poet amplified this credo in his address at the meeting in the evening at 8 Mt. Vernon Place. He was thinking, he remarked, of how the meaning of critical terms change. Years ago, in his early career, the world was talking about "escape" writing. In those days it was supposed to be a complimentary term. Today it is used as a mark of critical reproach.

Wrong Both Times

"As usual," said Mr. Frost, "we were wrong both times."

Everything, according to some critics, he observed, is an escape from an escape from an escape.

"My career," he declared, "is a pursuit of a pursuit of a pursuit. Long ago I saw something I wanted and I have been after it ever since.

Robert Frost
Adjudged by Many Critics to Be America's Leading Poet

That has been my life. People are too ready to label their fellows 'escapists.' A man who goes to the country is an escapist—from the city. If he goes to the city he is escaping—from the country. I am called an escapist because I live in Vermont. But I have lived more than a third of my life in the various cities of the world. A man may retreat, but not always is his purpose escape. He may be backing off to get a new view of his objective."

Mr. Frost has long been an advocate of writers having a country to come from. "If you haven't got a country you must get yourself one," he said. Mr. Frost was born in California but he "comes" from Vermont. And that is part of the pursuit, too. The going and the coming. It's the getting away, he thinks, that enables you to thrust at your purpose better. And the going must be toward the goal, the "gate," he likes to say.

Selling at a Fair Price

"There is another aspect to this 'escapist' manner of writing," he said. "There is only one kind of permissible escape—escape from selling out too cheaply. Sell, but sell dearly." To do this there are times, he believes, when it is wise to retreat. "A retreat," he remarked, "is not necessarily a defeat. I have never been defeated. When I retreated it was always for strategic reasons."

Declares World Eager to Learn but That Wit Must Count

Mr. Frost claims to be a believer in crudity. "I am your crudity. And you are mine," he said. Mr. Frost once remarked on this subject that, "There are two kinds of realist. One who likes a great deal of dirt with his potato to show that it is a real one; and the one who is satisfied to have the potato brushed clean. I'm inclined to the second kind."

A poem, according to Mr. Frost, must have a point. In that respect it is like a joke. It must have that quality if it is to be successful.

Mr. Frost deplores the modern tendency of young people to be so concerned with social and economic problems that they neglect to take any notice of other angles of living.

Another Form of Escape

"That's a form of escape, too—escape from the arts," he said.

Mr. Frost returned again and again throughout the evening to repeat to his audience, composed mostly of poets, his contention of having a purpose.

"In the end," he told them, "having a purpose must mean being 'lost.' Being 'lost' completely. That is what poetry is. A kind of self-loss. Some people might call it selflessness."

And the object of this purpose, this 'self-loss,' he told his hearers, "is the true object of poetry, I think. You might call it," he smiled, "making the injudicious grieve. I think it is something like that."

And that is Robert Frost. As much of him as one can capture in one evening, at any rate. He has a way of not staying "put." And it is hard to know just which is Robert Frost, the poems or the man. They merge a good deal. But that may be part of the "strategical retreat."

Democrats Mass Strength in House To Pass Relief Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—The Democratic party machine was brought into full play today to make sure that the $1,500,000,000 work relief bill would pass the House in the form recommended by the Administration.

President Roosevelt, himself, struggled to defend his economy program against new demands for more liberal flood control work during the next fiscal year.

Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, spent more than an hour with Patrick J. Boland, Democratic whip, and his 15 assistants as the relief bill was called up on the floor of the House. Various amendments cutting, enlarging and earmarking certain portions of the money were the cause for anxiety. After the conference, the whips rounded up the entire Democratic membership and instructed them to vote against the amendments.

Break Threatened

A break in lines threatened when Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the bill, and Representative Sam D. McReynolds (D) of Tennessee led a fight for a $500,000,000 slash in relief funds for next year. On the other hand, an extremely liberal group planned to ask for an increase to $3,000,000,000.

Present relief policies, Mr. McReynolds told the House, are so boosting labor prices that farmers and housewives are having trouble to find help.

Flood Budget Increase Refused

President Roosevelt refused to be moved by representatives who called on him to ask an increase in the $30,000,000, flood control figure in next year's budget. He did tell them, however, that there is an additional $11,000,000 in relief funds that can be used for protective construction in the Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys.

This figure might be stretched even further, he added, by allowing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Public Works Administration to join in the program with funds at their disposal. These agencies, he said, might be instrumental in moving portions of cities to higher ground where they would not be molested by floods every spring.

British Roman Catholics Stirred by Ban on Address

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 21—Sir John Simon's refusal as British Home Minister to present a "loyal address" from the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England on the occasion of the coronation has raised a stir in Roman Catholic circles here.

According to today's Universe, the Roman Catholic weekly, "Sir John Simon, like his predecessor, declared that he would be 'unable to submit to the King an address wherein these archbishops and bishops were referred to as Catholic archbishops and bishops, and in signatures to which use is made of territorial designations which cannot be recognized in official communications.'"

The Universe declares this attitude to be "amazing," adding: "There cannot be a hint of any criticism of His Majesty . . . officialdom alone is to blame."

As to this last point lawyers point out that under the Ecclesiastical Titles Act of 1851 penalties were imposed for the assumption of titles, ranks, precedents or jurisdictions not conferred by the sovereign. The subsequent act of 1871 repealed the penalties while leaving the legal ban untouched. Territorial designations of Roman Catholic prelates were conferred by the Pope, not by the King, and so was the ecclesiastical jurisdiction to which these prelates lay claim.

It is therefore argued that not only was Sir John Simon's attitude legally necessary—because if the address had been accepted it would have constituted official recognition of an illegal claim—but that the Roman Catholic hierarchy knew perfectly well what the legal situation is. It is added that an easy way out could have been found by merely omitting the signatures from the loyalty address, as had been done in the case of many other similar documents.

The use of the word "Catholic" was objected to because the Anglican community claims to be part of the Catholic church, whereas the address attributes this quality to the Roman church only.

A similar dispute arose over the loyal address presented by the hierarchy at the time of the George V Jubilee.

Power Firm Asks Court Ruling

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The Georgia Power Company appealed to the Supreme Court from a Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals decision at New Orleans, La., permitting the Tennessee Valley Authority to continue to build new power lines and to sell electricity in Georgia.

Involved in the litigation were conflicting decisions by the Northern Georgia Federal District Court and the Eastern Tennessee Federal District Court.

A ruling by the Georgia court, which was affirmed by the Circuit Court, allowed the TVA to expand its operations in Georgia. The Tennessee court temporarily enjoined TVA from expanding in eight states, including Georgia.

The Circuit Court held the two lower tribunals had concurrent jurisdiction but that since the Georgia ruling came first its decree should stand pending final determination of the controversy by the Supreme Court.

The Georgia court enjoined the the power company from taking any action to enforce the decree of the Tennessee District Court and from prosecuting proceedings in the Tennessee case in any manner that would interfere with rights of the TVA to conduct its business. It also refused the power company's petition to dismiss the litigation.

"The action filed in the Tennessee court," the petition to the Supreme Court said, "was not filed for the purpose merely of raising the same questions which are presented in this case. The Tennessee case is broader in scope and raises additional issues.

"The Tennessee bill was filed by 19 power companies who joined for the very purpose of avoiding a multiplicity of suits and in order that all facts bearing upon the constitutionality of the power program authorized by the Tennessee Valley Authority Act or promulgated by the Tennessee Valley Authority and its directors might be presented and determined in one proceeding. . . .

"Under the circumstances here presented the denial of the right to participate in the Tennessee case and to dismiss the Georgia case would result in the wasteful duplication of two trials of the questions presented. . . ."

Camp Site Chosen By Eclipse Gazers At Canton Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—Lack of anchorage off Enderbury Island in the mid-Pacific has forced the National Geographic Society-United States Navy Solar Eclipse Expedition to choose the 35-mile-distant Canton Island as its base of operations, according to information radioed to Washington by the astronomers.

Both islands are in the path of total darkness during the eclipse on June 8, which has a duration of 3 minutes and 35 seconds on Canton. The expedition lies at anchor off Canton, and camp has been established on shore. Details of the difficulties encountered at Enderbury traveled by short-wave radio from the expedition ship, the Avocet, to Honolulu, where it was relayed to Point Reyes, Calif., and broadcast in the United States over the National Broadcasting Company hookup.

When the party arrived at Enderbury Island on May 13, it was seen that landing conditions through the surf were difficult but not impossible. Satisfactorily anchoring the ship off shore, however, proved to be impossible because of the steepness with which the bottom fell away just outside the reef.

Realizing that it would be impossible to keep up steam at all times, owing to lack of surplus fuel, Capt. J. F. Hellweg, superintendent of the U. S. Naval Observatory, in charge of the navigational problems of the expedition, decided on May 14 to sail for Canton Island. There conditions were found to be ideal, and the work of landing equipment and setting up camp was begun.

Because of the island's considerable size, there is good protection from the sea on the lee side (west) and good anchorage there in about 40 feet of water. A channel extends through the rim of land on the lee side, connecting the sea and the lagoon.

The ship is anchored 300 yards off the reef near the south of the channel, and men, equipment, and supplies have been sent into the lagoon by motorboat and landed on the inner shore. A dock has been built, and near by a camp of tents has been set up just off the beach beside a small grove of coconut palms. The greatest elevation of the island is about 20 feet above sea level. The situation chosen, it was stated by Dr. S. A. Mitchell, scientific leader of the expedition, will permit the telescopes and other instruments to look out over the water, thus assuring better observing conditions than if they were pointed over land.

Navy Spends $5,369,000 For 'Gas' and Oil Supplies

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The navy today awarded contracts to more than a score of oil companies for $5,369,350 of fuel oil and gasoline for its establishments on the east and west coasts.

The orders totaled 4,903,929 barrels of fuel oil and 9,330,500 gallons of gasoline.

Fate of U.S. Merchant Marine Seen in Hands of Ship Unions

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, May 21—Sharp warning that present labor difficulties, possibly fomented by Communists, rank as the most serious problem facing the American merchant marine was given Boston shipping men attending the National Maritime Day luncheon today at the Chamber of Commerce. The warning came from C. H. C. Pearsall, president of the Propeller Club of the United States and head of the Colombian Steamship Company of New York.

At the same time, Mr. Pearsall indirectly assailed the New Deal by criticizing the National Labor Relations Board in its conduct of marine affairs.

"Recommendations by an examiner of the National Labor Relations Board disclose implications that are staggering," he said. "If approved, they mean that in the future the employer will finance every strike by eventually being compelled to pay full wages to strikers. It will make loafing a very attractive occupation."

Future Rests on Labor

Mr. Pearsall warned friends of the American merchant marine that its future rested on the shoulders of labor, charged that "unless the labor question is settled, there won't be any American ships left running to receive the benefits of subsidy."

Recommendations of a National Labor Relations Board examiner, he explained, resulted from hearings on a ship-strike case. Last December, although their union had not yet joined the so-called outlaw strike on the east coast, licensed engineers of three ships of an important American line went on a sit-down, refused to sail the ships, and eventually left the vessels, voluntarily severing their employment, Mr. Pearsall said.

"The steamship line hired other engineers, licensed by the Government," he continued. "In January, after the strike was called off, the sit-downers demanded their jobs back, but the company refused, could see no reason for dismissing the new employees solely for the purpose of rehiring officers who had displayed an utter lack of loyalty. But the company did offer to reemploy the deserters when and as vacancies occurred and, as a matter of fact, took several back under these conditions.

Reinstatement Ordered

"Nevertheless, the union local filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board. Hearings were held and the board ordered:

That the strikers be fully reinstated to their former or equivalent positions without prejudice to their seniority rights and that they further be given back pay in full for the period between their voluntary severance of employment and the proposed reinstatement.

Mr. Pearsall spoke at the luncheon sponsored by local maritime groups in recognition of National Maritime Day, which comes tomorrow. The luncheon was held a day ahead to avoid conflicting with lifeboat races, scheduled tomorrow, and the usual half-day in offices and business establishments.

"There is one inescapable conclusion," continued Mr. Pearsall, "that if the American people want a merchant marine, they must take prompt and definite steps to provide the right type of personnel to man its ships. And with that accomplished, an important obstacle, to further development will have been overcome.

Between Warring Factions

"If the problem were a clear-cut difference of opinion between shipowners and labor unions, solution would not be difficult. But it goes far deeper. The shipowner finds himself sandwiched between warring labor union factions.

"Each faction is fighting for control of the unions and of dues paid into union treasuries. Added to the pressure from above and below, the National Labor Relations Board is exerting a prod here and a prod there which are totally bewildering to employers."

Judge Assails Jury For Acquittal Vote

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—Leonard Habermann, Queens ex-convict, was convicted in Federal Court today on a charge of "aiding and abetting" in the $18,402 holdup of the Northern Westchester Bank at Katonah on March 12.

The same jury acquitted Joseph Heckl of Brooklyn, who had admitted receiving $600 of the loot in exchange for an automobile which the robbers used to flee to the Middle West.

Judge Grover M. Moscowitz promptly declared that Heckl's guilt was "so plain" that it was "almost inconceivable" how the jury could have acquitted him.

Assistant United States Attorney John J. Dowling moved to have Heckl remanded on charges of aiding a known fugitive to escape, receiving stolen goods and being an accessory after the fact. Judge Moscowitz granted the motion and fixed bail at $20,000.

Habermann will be sentenced on Monday, along with John H. Maurer and James O'Reilly, both of Manhattan, who pleaded guilty.

Pennsylania Hits At Tipsy Driving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 21—More than 1400 of the 1899 Pennsylvania driving license revocations reported by John B. Kelly, secretary of revenue, for the period from Jan. 1 to May 1, were due to intoxication, coupled in many cases with other serious offenses.

J. Borton Weeks, president of the Keystone Automobile Club, in commenting on this report, stated, "While we suspected that intoxication would loom large in the figures, we were frankly astonished by the overwhelming number of revocations necessitated by this unpardonable crime from a safe motoring standpoint.

"It should be apparent to everyone that the situation is serious. There should be no place on our highways for befuddled drivers. The motor vehicle occupies too high a place in modern life to have its usefulness impaired or destroyed by drivers so lacking in fundamental decency as to create conditions responsible for the killing and maiming of fellow citizens."

Among other causes for which licenses were revoked were these: larceny, 219; failure to stop after accident, 115; driving without consent of the owner, 55; operating during revocation period, 20; and felony, 28.

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Jersey City Mayor Begins 21st Year As Municipal Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 20—City commission organization in New Jersey municipalities yesterday found Frank Hague, Democratic leader of the Garden State for 18 years, beginning his twenty-first year as Mayor and his twenty-fifth as a member of the Jersey City Commission.

As usual, there was no division in the five-man body over his selection as Mayor, with Commissioners Michael I. Fagen, Arthur Potterton and William J. McGovern continuing, respectively, as head of the Departments of Public Markets, Revenue and Finance and Public Properties, and Commissioner Daniel Casey, who replaces the late Thomas J. Wolfe, in the Department of Public Safety, sustaining the tradition of unanimity.

Master of one of the smoothest-running political machines in the country, Mayor Hague not only has made Jersey City Government his government, manned with his friends, but holds undisputed sway throughout populous Hudson County, so that ever since he won his State leadership in 1919 in a famous gubernatorial primary that brought him national prestige, he has steadily set up Democratic Governors, Representatives and an occasional Senator in this Republican State.

He not only dictates in advance the party ticket in the State, but does so publicly, as when he announced in January, this year, that United States Senator A. Harry Moore would be the 1937 Democratic nominee for Governor. The announcement was practically equivalent to formal nomination.

Bees' Winter 'Vacation' Is Southern Work Shift

PEMBROKE, N. Y., May 21 (AP)—Other beekeepers were becoming curious today about the experiments of John N. Demuth, who gives his bees a "southern vacation" each winter.

The Western New York Association of Beekeepers then decided to hold its next meeting on Mr. Demuth's farm. Tomorrow a truck loaded with 400 colonies of bees is due to arrive from Umatilla, Fla.

Mr. Demuth's idea is to keep his bees busy all year. In winter they work on southern blossoms and in summer they tap northern flowers.

Fresh 'Garden' Produce Trucked Out From City

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—There came a word of caution yesterday from William Fellowes Morgan, markets commissioner, to those naïve New York City residents who drive out on Long Island on a Sunday afternoon and buy fruits and vegetables from roadside stands.

Many of these roadside stand owners, Mr. Morgan stated, buy their produce in Manhattan, truck it out to the island early in the day and purport to sell "home-grown" products.

Private Use of Fireworks Restricted in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 21—Private Jersey westerday when Gov. Harold G. Hoffman signed a bill to restrict such displays to municipal authorities and civic organizations with proper permits.

The bill requires dealers in fireworks who sell to municipalities and civic organizations to post $2500 bonds. It was designed to curb mishaps attributed to use of fireworks at Independence Day celebrations.

Vocational Study For Upper Grades In Schools Pushed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., May 21—The gradual extension of vocational education in the higher grades of the Baltimore public schools is being mapped.

Dr. David E. Weglein, superintendent of the school system, after a survey of Eastern cities with other superintendents, said it was found that 80 per cent of high school graduates enter industry or other employment directly upon leaving school, and that in order better to prepare them for this work, the school should devote an ever larger portion of its curriculum to vocational subjects.

"Greater stress will be laid on non-academic work, but we must remember that what is good for one student is not good for another," he added. "We will not rush into any extensive program in Baltimore. We shall study our existing plan and how it is related to plans that we found in the cities we visited.

"I must emphasize that the school will have no dictatorial place in the plan. The school will submit to the home all information gathered about the children during their younger years and will receive reports on studies and records of tests. The home, then, will make the decision as to the future course of the student, but the vocational and guidance authorities will be available for consultation."

Australian Growers Speed Plowing For Big Wheat Acreage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—"Speed the plow!" is the Australian wheat-growers' motto for 1937. Good rains have fallen in most of the wheat belts to give rise to hopes of a prosperity season.

Higher prices during the last year have stimulated increased acreage. One authority estimates that the increase will amount to 20 per cent. Even so, opinion favors a continuance of high prices until the nations have built up reserve stocks to adequate levels. Experts point out that in a recent six-week period alone, more than 85,000,000 bushels of wheat were cleared internationally, almost equating all of Australia's exportable surplus for a season.

Curtailment of Argentina's exports and heavy European buying were causes which made Australia's wheat prospects bright. Grain here mounted to 6s. a bushel, the highest for a decade. Yet it is only a year ago that wheat farmers were going cap in hand to the Federal Government to beg for assistance.

Australia's checks for wheat sold overseas during the 1936-37 season will be £25,000,000, compared with £19,000,000 in 1931-32, £17,800,000 in 1932-33, £8,800,000 in 1933-34, £11,600,000 in 1934-35, and £14,000,000 in 1935-36. The total value of this year's crop is placed at £40,000,000.

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DIAMOND SALON—STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

Eastward to The Salween

ALL the Shan States of Upper Burma are attractive in their various ways. Here are wide rolling downlands patched with bracken, and soil that changes from rich red earth to chalk; wonderful pine-woods; wild cherry trees that are a glory of pink blossom in spring, endless hills wooded with an immense variety of trees, narrow secret valleys, thick with semi-tropical undergrowth, orchids and tree-ferns, shining spiky palms, and broad-leafed banana trees, that flourish in a soil ever damp from the clear streams that rush down the hillsides. Almost every valley has its own small river, sluggish, opaque dark green that splinters suddenly into sparkling life at some little race or fall.

But for real grandeur of scene, cut to a larger scale, one must go farther east, following one or other of those rivers that join the Salween where it marks the border between the Shan hills and the little-known and semi-wild Wa country. Here the hills are transformed to mountain ridges, piled one above another and smothered to the heights in trees. The valleys are great gorges which hold and conceal the river that only reveals itself when one has dropped almost to its level. Only one road passable for motor traffic leads here, and that a converted mule-track which winds along the gorge of the Namnin river to its confluence with the Salween near Kunlong. Motoring along it is a thrilling experience, for the road is rough surfaced and extremely narrow, passable for double traffic only at infrequent intervals, with sharp bends and hardly a hundred yards of straight between them. One looks down with a catch of breath at a yawning chasm of empty air, a dizzying drop of perhaps fifteen hundred feet to the hidden river.

* * *

LOOKING UP gives a thrill of a different kind. In the jungle, at the end of March, there is more violent and beautiful contrast between the new and the old than at any other time. One half of it is brown; not bare, but hung with the rags and tatters of last year's growth, red and brown and yellow leaves; tangled festoons of giant dried creeper sprawling everywhere, huge bamboos whose shivering leaves are the color of clean dry sand. The other half is vivid with every shade of green and the strong colors of orchids and flowering trees. Here is the shining lacquered green of the pipal tree; the soft emerald, sometimes rosy-tipped, of the various hill oaks; the brilliant jade of the sheshum, the flaming scarlet flower of the bare cotton tree, and the snowy white of bohinias.

Most of the bohinias are leafless when they flower, or are hung here and there with the remnants of red-green leaves, and the large white star-like flowers are thinly sprayed against the gnarled branches with exquisite effect. Its heady scent mixes in the exhilarating air with the acid pungency of wood smoke, a strange delicious mingling of sharp and sweet. Looking upwards across the huge gorge to the steeply rising hills beyond, one sees all these colors piled against each other on a background scoured and blackened by forest fires, flung together in glowing browns and emeralds, sand and jade, scarlet and white, climbing and receding until the heights are lost in the smoky mist of the fires. Distant bohinias clinging to the highest ridges lose the semblance of trees and look like drifts of powdery snow.

* * *

ALONG THE ROAD we passed many gangs of Chinese coolies, agile and hardworking fellows in blue dungarees, with the flat inscrutable Mongolian faces that are so likable. They wear rakish types of plaited bamboo hat, some peaked to the top, without any crown, others an exaggerated "boater" with a gaudy covering of varnished linen in red or green. Many of these coolies, their season's road-work finished, were already on their yearly homeward trek to Yunnan. We passed them tramping in their scores, carrying the spoils of the season's wages neatly packed in bamboo baskets swung from a pole across their shoulders. Kerosene oil and umbrellas, buckets and blankets and salt, are their favorite purchases, these being hard to come by in Yunnan. The umbrellas, of a cheap but ornate Japanese brand, are not needed in use by the coolies, whose hats keep off the rain. But immense status, "face" as the Chinese have it, is acquired by the mere possession of what is looked on as a hallmark of that remote and mysterious thing known as "Western civilisation!"

* * *

DOWN TO THE bottom of the gorge we came at last, and saw the Namnin rushing to join the Salween, where it sweeps grandly round a gap in the hills, wide and deep and swift even now, at its lowest ebb before the rains, a smooth dark green that breaks into the swirling pattern of secret currents. A powerful, dangerous river that can rise twenty feet in a night after rain, and create havoc with the great logs and trees that are swept along in the fury of its spate. A mile or so farther on is a village, with a ferry across the river; but we had no time to cross, for there is no rest-house there and, after a hasty lunch, we started back, up the winding gorge again.

It took us a good many hours from the head of the gorge, along a much better road, to reach the place we were to stay the night, another village en route to the Salween, but farther south in more open and easily negotiated country. Here is a comfortable rest-house on a small hilltop, with a wide sweep of drive ringed by a semi-circle of tall outward-leaning pines. Coated with dust, dishevelled and tired from the continuous bumping over two hundred miles of bad roads, we arrived at last. A bath and a meal worked wonders; and soon we were sitting, content beyond words, beneath the pines.

* * *

FRIENDLY, FAMILIAR SOUNDS surrounded us. The quiet perpetual chuckle of a race in the river that meandered over the plain; the sing-song call of Chinese muleteers and the gentle tinkle of mule bells from the camp below, where a mule convoy was safely housed for the night; a little wind murmuring in the pine-tops; and the distant thin wail of the "did-you-do-it" bird, breaking out, intermittent and shrill, from the flooded paddy fields. Smells were homely and good: the sharp tang of the wood fire that had cooked our dinner, and the soft satisfying fragrance of pine needles.

By contrast, the sights were provocative, almost weird. In front of us the black-shadowed pine trunks cut the dim plain into long irregular sections, framing the winking yellow lights of camp and village; and the orange flares that moved strangely over the river, doubled by their broken reflections, where the night fishermen were at work. More distantly, a smoky mist swallowed up the moon-milky plain, a soundlessly encroaching sea. Away to the left and behind us, great clumps of bamboo surrounded the village huts, and above them the jungle rose sharply in craggy tiers of wooded hill. On these in all directions burned the forest fires, licking their glowing greedy way in curves and circles of red flame, exciting and strange. In places the trees outlining a ridge were thrown into sharp relief by the light of fires burning in the valley beyond, and one could see columns of smoke pouring steeply up till it was released by the heights. Above us, the smoke-shrouded moon seemed pale and dim, a dusky orange flame instead of glittering silver; but pouring out a muted radiance more appropriate to the scene than the hard brilliance one expects from moonlight in the East.

R. B.

BY COURTESY of Rosenberg & Helft, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UNE COUR AUX SABLONS: *An Oil Painting by Sisley*

ALFRED SISLEY, one of the most exquisitely lyrical painters of nature's light and coloring, is always spoken of as one of the famous "French Impressionists"; but, though born in Paris, where his parents were residing in 1840, both his father and mother were of British nationality. When he had made up his mind to be a painter, Sisley was sent to study under Gleyre, and among his fellow students in this school were Claude Monet and Renoir. Monet was exactly the same age, Renoir was a year younger; and, when these three became friends, they discovered that they all had similar ideas about painting and color.

None of the Impressionist painters was more wholeheartedly concerned with effects of light than Sisley, who delighted in painting the countryside in its gayest aspects, when everything was sparkling and glittering with summer sunshine. Very characteristic, both of his choice of subject and of his broad style built up by a mosaic of color touches, is "Une Cour aux Sablons," which was a conspicuous feature this spring of an exhibition of Nineteenth Century French Paintings, held in the Rosenberg & Helft Galleries, in London. Primarily concerned with light and color, Sisley treated details of form in a sketchy and summary manner, and this probably explains why his work was so little appreciated during his own lifetime. But today we recognize that much of the life and sparkle in his gay, sunny color is due to the vigor and breadth of his technique; Sisley is hailed as one of the masters of modern painting, is well represented at the Louvre and in all the principal art galleries of Europe and America.

"The power of Truth over error"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN, at Lystra, Paul healed the man who had been born a cripple, the spectators looked upon Paul and his companion, Barnabas, as gods, and would have offered sacrifice unto them, an error which Paul rebuked. Instead of seeing this demonstration of divine power as natural, they thought of it as supernatural. Even today there seems to be a tendency to look upon any healing which is not accomplished through material means as something mysterious or even supernatural.

Many people regard disease as real, instead of seeing it as something unnatural, unlawful —something that should not be experienced. Disease is the result of fear and other false qualities and thoughts; and it will not be manifested when Truth is fully understood. Fear begins to disappear as one learns in Christian Science that the material body of itself cannot manifest disease but expresses the individual's belief in disease, or his state of consciousness. Fear disappears as one realizes the indestructible nature of the real man. Hate, pride, lust, and other false qualities—which, like fear, may be expressed in discordant bodily conditions—disappear before the realization of the truth that, as stated in the Bible, man is made in the image and likeness of God.

When we understand the operation of Truth in overcoming disease, we look upon spiritual healing not as mysterious or supernatural, but as divinely natural. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the Preface to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. xi): "The physical healing of Christian Science results now, as in Jesus' time, from the operation of divine Principle, before which sin and disease lose their reality in human consciousness and disappear as naturally and as necessarily as darkness gives place to light and sin to reformation. Now, as then, these mighty works are not supernatural, but supremely natural. They are the sign of Immanuel, or 'God with us,'—a divine influence ever present in human consciousness." We do not look upon the solving of a mathematical problem as mysterious, but as the result of an understanding of the rules of mathematics. So spiritual healing results from the operation of divine Principle, when understood and utilized.

As we realize that God is incorporeal and ever present, that He is Mind or Spirit, we see how it is possible to receive from God spiritual thoughts—thoughts which lift our consciousness above belief in sickness and other phases of evil. As we understand something of the spiritual, harmonious nature of man, in God's image and likeness, we see health as normal, and earnestly deny the evidence of disease.

If an experienced mathematician sees mistakes in a mathematical computation, his knowledge of mathematics enables him to correct these mistakes, and thus solve the problem. Through the study of Christian Science one who is suffering from illness can learn the truth about God and man, and this knowledge will eliminate from his consciousness fear or other false qualities, and thus correct the discordant bodily condition. On page 259 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says, "The Christ-like understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration."

Just as one can use his knowledge of the true nature of God and man to overcome sickness, so can he use this knowledge to overcome lack and other phases of mortal discord. In any problem the truth can be applied successfully, for divine Principle is ever present, omnipotent Mind. Mrs. Eddy states (*ibid.*, p. 111), "The Principle of divine metaphysics is God; the practice of divine metaphysics is the utilization of the power of Truth over error." On one hand, we have fear and other false qualities, the cause of all discord. On the other hand, is the fact of perfect God and perfect man. Thinking and living to the best of our understanding of perfect God and perfect man, we overcome false qualities and their effects—sickness and other discordant conditions.

Christ Jesus, the master Metaphysician, showed that a profound knowledge of perfect God and perfect man overcomes all manner of sickness and all other discordant conditions, including death. He gave his followers this command (Matthew 5:48): "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." This may seem a gigantic task, but with each denial of the evidence of discord through the recognition of the perfect creation of God, Spirit, and with each overcoming of fear and other false qualities, through the realization that man has no quality unlike God, we are following in the upward footsteps of him who proved that man, as God's reflection, is perfect, as the Father is perfect. He who proved in his resurrection and ascension that man is the perfect expression of God, divine Life, said (John 16:33), "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

"Patiesības vara pār maldiem"

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakusslejā angļu teksts)

KAD apustulis Pāvils Listrā izdzied̦ināja vīru, kas bija piedzimis tīzls, tie, kas to redzēja, raudzījās uz Pāvilu un viņa biedri Barnabu kā uz dieviem un gribēja viņiem upurēt,—tas bija maldu, ko Pāvils nopēla, so dieviškigā spēka demostrāciju viņi nevis uzskatīja kā dabisku, bet domāja, ka tā ir pārdabiska. Arī mūsu dienās, šķiet, pastāv tieksme tādu dzied̦ināšanu, kas nav izdarīta ar materiāliem līdzekļiem, uzskatīt kā kautko mistisku, vai pat pārdabisku.

Daudzi cilvēķi uzskata slimību kā īstu, kurpretim tā būtu jāuzlūko kā kas nedabisks, nelikumīgs—kā tāda, ko nevajadzētu piedzīvot. Slimība, ir baļļu un citu maldīgu īpašību un domu iznākums; un tā vairs neparādīsies, kad Patiesība būs pilnīgi saprasta. Baiļes sāk izzust, ja cilvēks mācas Kristīgajā Zinātnē, ka materiālais ķermenis pats no sevis nevar izpaust slimību, bet tas gan izpauž atsevišķa cilvēka pieņēmumu par slimību jeb viņa apziņas stāvokli. Baiļes izzūd, kad cilvēks saprot īstā cilvēka neiznīcīgo dabu. Naids, lepnums, baudkāre un citas maldīgas īpašības,—kuras, līdzīgi baiļēm, var izpausties nesaskanīgos ķermeņa stāvokļos,—izzūd, ja īsteno patiesību, ka, kā bībelē teikts, cilvēks ir radīts Dieva attēlā un līdzībā.

Kad mēs saprotam Patiesības darbību slimības pārvarēšanā, mēs vairs neraugamies uz garīgu dzied̦ināšanu kā uz mistisku vai pārdabisku, bet kā uz dieviškīgi dabisku. Mary Baker Eddy, Kristīgās Zinātnes Atklājēja un Nodibinātāja, grāmatas "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu) ievadā (xi lpp.) raksta: "Kristīgās Zinātnes fiziskā dzied̦ināšana tagad, tāpat kā Jēzus laikā, ir dieviškīgā Principa darbības iznākums, Principa, kā priekšā grēks un slimība zaudē savu īstenību cilvēciskā apziņā un izzūd tikpat dabiski un nenovēršami, kā tumsa dod vietu gaismai un grēks—pārvērtībai. Tagad, tāpat kā toreiz, šie varenie darbi nav pārdabiski, bet visaugstākā mērā dabiski. Tie ir zīme, ka Immanuels jeb 'Dievs ir ar mums',—dieviškīgā ietekme vienmēr klātesoša cilvēciskā apziņā." Uz matematiskas problēmas atrisinājumu mēs neraugamies kā uz mistisku, bet kā uz matematikas likumu izpratnes iznākumu. Tāpat garīga dzied̦ināšana ir dieviškīgā Principa darbības iznākums, ja viņš saprasts un pielietots.

Ja mēs īsteņojam, ka Dievs ir ņekermenisks un vienmēr klātesošs, ka Viņš ir Prāts jeb Gars, mēs redzam, ka iespējams no Dieva saņemt garīgas domas—domas, kas pacel̦ mūsu apziņu pāri ticībai slimībām un citiem ļaunuma veidiem. Ja mēs daudz maz saprotam cilvēka, kas ir Dieva attēlā un līdzībā, garīgo, saskanīgo dabu, tad mēs redzam, ka veselība ir normāla un mēs neatlaidīgi noliedzam slimības acimredzamību.

Ja kāds piedzīvojis matematiķis redz kļūdas matemațiskā aprēķinā, viņa matematiskās zināšanas dod viņam iespēju izlabot šīs kļūdas un tā problēmu atrisināt. Cilvēks, kas cieš no kādas slimības, var mācīties saprast patiesibu par Dievu un cilvēku caur Kristīgās Zinātnes studēšanu, un šī zināšana izstums baiļes vai citas maldīgas īpašības no viņa apziņas un tā izlabos nesaskanīgo ķermeņa stāvokli. Zinātnes un veselības 259. lappusē Mrs. Eddy saka: "Kristum-līdzīgā saprašana par zinātnisko esamību un dieviškīgo dzied̦ināšanu ietver sevī pilnīgu Principu un pilnīgu ideju,—pilnīgu Dievu un pilnīgu cilvēku,—kā domas un demonstrācijas pamatu."

Kā cilvēks var izlietot savu zināšanu par Dievu un cilvēka patieso dabu slimības pārvarēšanai, gluži tāpat viņš var izlietot šo zināšanu, lai pārvarētu trūkumu un citus mirstīgās nesaskaņas veidus. Ikvienā problēmā patiesību var pielietot ar sekmēm, jo dieviškīgais Princips ir vienmēr klātesošs, visspēcīgs Prāts. Mrs. Eddy paskaidro (turpat 111. lpp.): "Dieviškīgās metafizikas Princips ir Dievs; pielietot dieviškīgo metafiziku nozīmē likt lietā Patiesības varu pār maldiem." No vienas puses mums ir baiļes un citas maldīgas īpašības, visu nesaskaņu cēlonis. No otras puses—fakts par pilnīgu Dievu un pilnīgu cilvēku. Domājot un dzīvojot pēc mūsu labākās saprašanas par pilnīgu Dievu un pilnīgu cilvēku, mēs pārvaram maldīgas īpašības un to sekas—slimību un citus nesaskanīgus stāvokļus.

Kristus Jēzus, meistars Metafizikis, rādīja, ka dziļa izpratne par pilnīgu Dievu un pilnīgu cilvēku pārvar visādas slimības un citus nesaskanīgus stāvokļus, ieskaitot nāvi. Saviem sekotājiem viņš deva šo pavēli (Mat. 5:48): "Tāpēc esat pilnīgi, tā kā jūsu Tēvs debesīs ir pilnīgs." Tas var izlikties milzīgs uzdevums, bet ar katru nesaskaņas acimredzamības noliegšanu caur Dieva, Gara, pilnīgās radības atzīšanu un ar katru uzvaru pār baiļēm un citām maldīgām īpašībām, īsteņojot, ka cilvēkam nav īpašību, kas nebūtu līdzīgas Dievam, mēs sekojam pa tā augšup vedošām pēdām, kas pierādīja, ka cilvēks kā Dieva atspoguļojums ir pilnīgs, tāpat kā Tēvs ir pilnīgs. Viņš, kas ar savu augšamceišanos un debessbraukšanu pierādīja, ka cilvēks ir Dieva, dieviškīgās Dzīvības, pilnīgā izpausme, ir sacījis (Jāņa 16:33): "Turat drošu pratu, es pasauli esmu uzvarējis."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

He Cared Only for Birds

FROM first to last he was open-hearted, light-hearted. Whatever the world into which he was born, he found a world of his own without hesitation. As soon as the dark days in Nantes were over he walked out into sunny country lanes and made discoveries—the fat bustling scurry of a woodchuck, the flight of swallows over the silver waters of the Loire, the high pure cascading notes of a meadowlark far above his head.

No one led him to hidden paths in the woods or fields or along the river. On the contrary the Audubons had different ideas. Old Madame Audubon, positive that he was the handsomest boy in France, was anxious to have him learn the ways of a young gentleman. She insisted upon his taking lessons in music and dancing. He was born with a gift for music and quickly learned to play the violin, the flute, the little flageolet. This last he liked because he could tuck it in his pocket and try to imitate bird notes with it out of doors. The graceful steps of the French dances of the time he learned willingly enough, the gavotte, the pavane, the minuet. But they did not occupy him, and neither Madame Audubon's steady coaxing nor the sweets she carried in her great pocket could persuade him to give them much attention. Fencing he enjoyed. His practice in this art used his quick observation and gave suppleness to his hands.

Captain Audubon wanted him to become a naval officer or an engineer and arranged his first studies accordingly. But when the Captain was away at sea, young Fougère was more likely to be in the woods than studying mathematics or mechanical drawing. His room became a clutter of birds' nests, feathers, eggs, shells, lichens, flowers, pebbles, mosses. When the Audubons went to La Gerbetière, their pleasant place in the country not far from Nantes, he had a still wider range. The Captain placed him in a naval school at Rochefort, but he gave his masters the slip, was caught, brought back, and punished by imprisonment. At last the Captain must have been convinced that the boy would continue to resist these efforts to shape his career, for he was soon back at Nantes and in the fields again. A result was that he never received any systematic education.

His absorption in the life of the woods and orchards and fields became a passion; he thought of little else, nor was it enough to watch and follow birds and imitate their notes . . . he must draw these small creatures—the quadrupeds, but most of all the birds. He was soon spending many hours over small pencil sketches, of a coot, a magpie, a green woodpecker. . . .

Often he drew only birds, but he still wanted the whole picture and he would try again to paint them with sprays of leaves. In this, though he did not know it, he was achieving still another innovation. Many years later ornithologists persisted in drawing birds as though they perched forever upon slender wooden cylinders, all tipped at the same angle, about two inches long. Following the instinct he felt as a boy, Audubon became the first to paint them fully against their native background, on waving grasses, among flower stalks, in thickets of leaves, on watery shores.

He toiled on, destroying many drawings, saving a few, numbering these in an orderly fashion. At last he had nearly a hundred. Madame Audubon thought them the wonder of the age. Captain Audubon was puzzled. What would become of a boy like this? He was now seventeen, nearly eighteen—and only birds, more birds, with an occasional groundhog by way of variety.—CONSTANCE ROURKE, in "Audubon." (London: Harrap. New York: Harcourt Brace.)

Oyster Picnics

WE CULTIVATED suddenly a great interest in old Norfolk churches. We explored the churches at Burnham Thorpe, Burnham Market, Burnham Overy and Burnham Norton. Why did we choose the Burnhams? Because at Brancaster, which is a continuation of Burnham Deepdale, we found a small cottage which sold cheap but succulent oysters.

When one passed through the cottage gate, one was always greeted by one or two cats, of which the cottage boasted dozens. No doubt attracted by the smell, stray cats from miles round took up their abode there, and Mrs. Vockins never turned one away. She got her son to build a row of sheds for them in the yard, and they grew fat, sleek and affectionate.

Along the north coast of Norfolk are wide marshes, once covered by the sea. They are haunts of the wild duck, and a sand bank stretching out to sea has been made a bird sanctuary. Behind the marshes are perched little villages, once thriving fishing ports, now with nothing to do but turn their enthusiasm to large clean white ducks. They are resting, retired from business, and do not mind if they get . . . little old-fashioned.

On these marshes Mr. Vockins Junior cultivates oysters, and in one of the villages Mrs. Vockins opens her son's oysters for customers and tends her faithful retinue of cats.

If we could contrive it, we would arrive at the cottage just as young Vockins was returning from the marsh in his long rubber boots, carrying a netful of oysters. Then we would wait while Mrs. Vockins opened the shells with tantalizing thoroughness, stopping frequently to remove one of the cats gently from the table. Finally we would retire to a cornfield to enjoy our picnic in idyllic peace.

One epic day we had a long ride over the marshes on shaggy horses, the clouds racing us as we galloped; plunged into the swimming pool at Blakeney; climbed the tower of Burnham Overy church; and ate our oysters under a haystack in the sunset.

R. A. J.

With Many Tongues

LONG at our ears the city's noise had beat
Until that endless clangor had become
Part of each moment, marking every street
With almost friendly pandemonium.
The riveter's eternal fusillade,
The shuttling traffic and the daily din
Wove such a web as giants might have made
And, unprotesting, drew us ever in.

Now, face to face with silence, hemmed around
By trackless miles of timberland, we sense
Forgotten meanings in the dusky sound
Of wind among the hemlocks, an immense
Conclave that speaks with many tongues of things
Like dewfall and the horned owl's muffled wings!

—LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

The Return

I HAD forgotten this beauty through winter months,
And yet I might have known, when early May
Cast pink and green reflections in the lake,
That some day on the banks I should find
Eager children crying: "The swans are back!"

—RAYMONA HULL

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Fair-Trade Laws in 40 States Forecast Before End of Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—Despite the President's sidetracking of the Miller-Tydings price-maintenance bill, the states have continued to advance those fair-trade laws which the Miller-Tydings bill would have knit together on a nation-wide scale.

By the time the 1937 legislative season has ended, 40 or more states with over 80 per cent of our population will have fair-trade laws in force, according to a report of McGraw-Hill Publications. These laws represent one form of restriction by which legislators have endeavored to offset the advantages that normally accrue to mass buyers, such as chains, department stores and mail-order houses through their tremendous buying power, and in their most ideal form they place the small or independent retailer in position to purchase on an equal footing with his larger competitors.

Radio Retailing, in its May issue, has analyzed these laws and gives a complete summary for each state where they are in force or under consideration by legislatures now in session.

"In substance," explains the magazine, "the fair-trade laws prohibit price discrimination on articles of equal quality, grade and description when the effect of such practice is injury or restriction of free and open competition or may indirectly promote the establishing of a monopoly in any given field.

Basic Objective

"Fair-trade laws basically have one major objective: To stabilize the retail selling price of merchandise that is sold under a registered trademark and nationally advertised. They are labeled as 'fair-trade' laws because they legalize the establishing of a basis of fair trading and of fair competition, which puts the small dealer on the same footing as chains, mail-order houses and department stores when it comes to the selling price at which a radio set, a pair of shoes or any other trademarked and advertised article is offered to the public by its manufacturer.

"Because each of these laws is strictly applicable only to the particular state which has enacted it, it is necessary to create a set-up by which all the transactions carried out under a price agreement are kept wholly within that particular state. To do that is the responsibility of the manufacturer but it will be well for the dealer to make sure that the intra-state limitations of the law are observed.

"The typical price agreement between manufacturer and dealer will specify the list prices at which articles are to be sold, and the dealer will agree not to make any price concessions, directly or indirectly, but to sell the trade-marked articles at the price as listed unless such price is changed by the manufacturer.

Retail Prices Stabilized

"Where a manufacturer enters into such a contract with every dealer who handles his line and sincerely insists on observance of the terms, it follows that the retail prices at which the articles are advertised or offered to the public become stabilized immediately at the price level which is specified in the contract. Whether it be the biggest chain or department store in the territory, or a small dealer in a country town, there would be no cut price competition to disturb the minds of the public or the stability of the trade.

"In most states the law even applies to retailers who have not signed an agreement but who have been properly notified of the list prices at which the goods are to be sold. Any violations on the part of a non-contract dealer would be subject to the same damages that the law holds for contract customers. Those provisions are the 'teeth' which are expected to prevent flagrant violations by the cut-price artists. They permit any dealer to sue for damages, when a competitor has sold articles at less than prices stipulated in the price agreement."

State Laws in Summary

A state-by-state summary of fair trade laws, compiled by Radio Retailing as of May 1, 1937, is as follows:

Alabama—No fair trade or allied laws in force. Legislature not now in session.

Arizona—Fair trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages, by competitors. State also has anti-price discrimination law. Requires equal prices for all buyers, whether large or small concerns, if all conditions under which purchase is made are equal. Proved violations draw heavy penalties and damages for injured competitor.

Arkansas—Fair trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages, by competitors. State also has anti-price discrimination law. Requires equal prices for all buyers, whether large or small concerns, if all conditions under which purchase is made are equal. Proved violations draw heavy penalties and damages for injured competitor.

California—Fair trade law now in force. Permits resale agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages, by competitors. State also has anti-price discrimination law. Requires equal prices for all buyers, whether large or small concerns, if all conditions under which purchase is made are equal. Proved violations draw heavy penalties and damages for injured competitor. Additional trade legislation pending. Legislature now in session.

Colorado—Fair trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages, by competitors.

Connecticut—Fair trade bill reported ready for presentation to Legislature, now in session.

Delaware—Both houses of Legislature, now in session, have passed a fair trade bill.

Florida—Fair trade bill reported ready for presentation to Legislature, now in session. State has a so-called commercial discrimination act, which aims to eliminate price discrimination between localities.

Georgia—Fair trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages, by competitors.

Idaho—Fair trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages, by competitors. An anti-price discrimination act, passed this year, prohibits discrimination in selling price only.

Illinois—Fair trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages, by competitors. Legislature still in session and is reported to have an anti-price discrimination bill under consideration.

Indiana—Fair trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements betweeu manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages, by competitors. State has also anti-price discrimination law. Requires equal prices for all buyers, whether large or small concerns, if all conditions under which purchase is made are equal. Proved violations draw heavy penalties and damages for injured competitor.

Iowa—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreement between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages, by competitors. A new anti-price-discrimination bill has passed both houses of the Legislature, now in session.

Kansas—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages by competitors. An old so-called anti-trust law also prohibits price discrimination between localities.

Kentucky—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages by competitors. An unfair trade practices law, enacted last year, prohibits discrimination in selling price only and provides severe penalties for violations.

Louisiana—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages by competitors. An old anti-price-discrimination act applies to differences between localities only.

Maine—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages by competitors.

Maryland—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages by competitors. Additional trade legislation reported to be under consideration by the Legislature, now in session.

Massachusetts—Legislature, now in session, has a fair-trade bill under consideration. A 25-year-old anti-trust law, still on the statute books, was intended to eliminate price discrimination between localities and provides heavy penalties.

Michigan—Governor of this State is expected to sign a far-trade act which was passed by both houses of the Legislature, now in session. An old anti-trust law applies only to price discrimination on agricultural commodities and petroleum products.

Minnesota—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages by competitors. State has also anti-price-discrimination law. Requires equal prices for all buyers, whether large or small concerns, if all conditions under which purchase is made are equal. Proved violations draw heavy penalties and damages for injured competitor.

Mississippi—No fair-trade or allied laws in force. Legislature not now in session.

Missouri—Legislature still in session and reported to have a fair-trade bill under consideration. Under an old anti-trust act price discrimination between localities is prohibited and subject to heavy penalties and fines.

Montana—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages by competitors. The 1937 Legislature enacted an unfair trade practices act which applies only to discrimination in selling prices and provides for heavy penalties and fines.

Nebraska—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages, by competitors. An old anti-price-discrimination act applies only to price discrimination between localities, but legislature, now in session, has before it a much broader measure of this type.

Nevada—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages by competitors.

New Hampshire—1937 legislature reported as having a fair trade bill under consideration.

New Jersey—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages by competitors. 1937 legislature reported to have a modern anti-price-discrimination measure under consideration.

New Mexico—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages, by competitors.

New York—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages by competitors. An anti-price-discrimination bill is reported before the 1937 legislature.

North Carolina—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages by competitors. The 24-year-old anti-trust law applies only to price discrimination between localities.

North Dakota—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages, by competitors. The 24-year-old commercial discrimination act applies to price discrimination between localities.

Ohio—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages by competitors

Oklahoma—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages by competitors. State has also anti-price-discrimination law. Requires equal prices for all buyers, whether large or small concerns, if all conditions under which purchase is made are equal. Proved violations draw heavy penalties and damages for injured competitor.

Oregon—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages by competitors. State has also anti-price-discrimination law. Requires equal prices for all buyers, whether large or small concerns, if all conditions under which purchase is made are equal. Proved violations draw heavy penalties and damages for injured competitor.

Pennsylvania—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages by competitors. 1937 legislature still in session.

Rhode Island—Enacted in 1936, the fair-trade law applies specifically only to those who sign agreements, but competitors may sue for damages if injured by the willful acts of a wholesaler or retailer in failing to maintain contract prices.

South Carolina—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages by competitors. An old anti-discrimination act is in force. Selling below cost is prohibited.

South Dakota—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages by competitors. State has also anti-price-discrimination law. Requires equal prices for all buyers, whether large or small concerns, if all the conditions under which purchase is made are equal. Proved violations draw heavy penalties and damages for the injured competitor.

Tennessee—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages by competitors. An old anti-discrimination act is in force.

Texas—1937 Legislature has a fair-trade act under consideration. An old anti-discrimination act is still in force.

Utah—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages by competitors. The Trade Act of 1933 applies only to price discrimination between localities.

Vermont—No fair-trade laws in force. 1937 law on price discrimination applies only to buying of dairy products.

Virginia—Enacted in 1936, the fair-trade law applies specifically only to those who sign agreements, but competitors may sue for damages if injured by the willful acts of a wholesaler or retailer in failing to maintain contract prices.

Washington—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages by competitors.

West Virginia—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages by competitors.

Wisconsin—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages by competitors. The Unfair Trade Practices Act prohibits price discrimination if all other conditions are equal, and provides heavy penalties.

Wyoming—Fair-trade law now in force. Permits resale price agreements between manufacturers of trade-marked goods and dealers. Violators may be sued for damages by competitors. State has also anti-price-discrimination law. Requires equal prices for all buyers, whether large or small concerns, if all the conditions under which purchase is made are equal. Proved violations draw heavy penalties and damages for the injured competitor.

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1787–The Constitution–1937

(Continued From Page 1)

send large quantities of vegetables, butter, cheese and poultry across the Hudson to New York city. Sellers of firewood from Connecticut, who formerly brought in hundreds of cords a week, also found themselves confronted with higher charges for dockage and cartage.

Retaliation Moves

This legislation was instigated by New York farmers and merchants who disliked seeing thousands of pounds sterling go out of their state, but it has aroused first the protests of boatmen who had profited by this trade and more recently the active retaliation of the State of New Jersey. For it happens that New York owns a four-acre plot of ground on Sandy Hook in New Jersey which it acquired for erection of a lighthouse, and now the Legislature at Trenton reportedly is about to lay a heavy tax on the site. Merchants in New London, the center of the Connecticut firewood trade, have proposed to have no further dealings with New York.

Delaware and Maryland join with the Jerseymen in feeling a grievance against Pennsylvania for a tariff which that state, in order to benefit and protect its own budding industries, has clamped upon many kinds of goods which the surrounding countryside has to buy through the port of Philadelphia.

Thus, while the Treasury of the Confederation languishes in a state of perpetual emptiness so that the interest on the war debt is continually going in arrears, certain states which have advantageous ports are collecting the imposts which informed persons believe are the only hope of salvation for the finances and credit of the union. Moreover, these levies instead of going into the common fund are increasing the irritations and rivalries that tend to divide the states.

British Market Lost

As for foreign markets, farmers, fur trappers, fishermen and other producers of goods for export have found themselves pinched more than they anticipated by the separation from former British customers. Yet the habits of buying English goods are so fixed that the press is filled with protests against the luxury of buying imported fineries and with demands for protection and encouragement of home industry. Coupled with these are laments for the absence of a strong diplomacy to protect American trade interests.

Since four years ago when Great Britain excluded American vessels from the lucrative West Indies trade and reserved it for her own ships there have been sharp outcries for some retaliatory policy. Congress shortly thereafter declared that, "unless the United States in Congress assembled shall be vested with powers competent to the protection of commerce, they can never command reciprocal advantages in trade." It was proposed to prevent shipment of goods into or out of American ports except in ships owned by American citizens or by citizens of governments having commercial treaties with the United States.

Hoping to be supported by this authority, a commission composed of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson went to Europe during 1784 and 1785 to try to obtain reciprocal treaties. But only two states ever endorsed the amendment requested by Congress, and the commissioners after approaching the governments of 15 countries had to return with only one treaty and that an unimportant one with Prussia.

Unable to Enforce Will

The reply with which they were met everywhere was that it was no use to negotiate an agreement with a power that could not enforce it upon the constituent states it assumed to represent. This is practically the same reproach with which Mr. Adams has had to contend as minister to Great Britain.

He has endeavored to obtain better trade relations and to induce the British Government to evacuate military posts which it still maintains in the Northwest Territory which was ceded to the United States. But His Majesty's ministers assert that the confederation is not carrying out its side of the peace treaty of 1783, and so refuse to budge. They complain that certain American states refuse to restore the estates which were confiscated from "Tories" and have laws which forestall British creditors from collecting debts due them in this country. Congress has been helpless to do anything about this.

In fact, many believe that so long as any state in the 13 can lay its own individual duties on imports, the power of Congress to make any useful treaties with important commercial nations will be practically nullified.

Firms Told to End Price Pacts

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has ordered 33 companies in 18 states to discontinue a price-fixing arrangement in the sale of equipment for water supply systems. The order followed an inquiry in which many city officials, including Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York, protested identical bidding on such equipment. Should the edict be violated, the commission has authority to ask the courts to enforce it.

The companies manufacture hydrants, water gate valves, fittings and similar products. The commission said they dominate the industry throughout the country. The order also applied to the water works valve and hydrant group of the Valve and Fittings Institute, New York, of which 32 of the companies are members.

A statement by the commission said the companies admitted all material facts complained against, but denied any violations of law. The commission's findings in the case, the statement added, are that the manufacturers' practices "have a dangerous tendency to hinder and prevent price competition, have increased prices, and have created in the respondent members of the water works valve and hydrant group a monopoly in the sale and resale of their products in interstate commerce."

Action against the group followed by about six weeks President Roosevelt's criticism of the rise in durable goods prices generally. Some observers interpreted the order as an indication of one method to be employed in Administration efforts to control prices in the durable goods group. They recalled that Attorney General Homer S. Cummings advised the President recently that the Federal Trade Commission might have power to act concerning complaints by Secretary Harold Ickes that steel companies had submitted identical bids on government orders.

Companies against which the commission's order was issued are:

American Foundry and Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Bourbon Copper and Brass Works, Cincinnati, Ohio; Cambridge Machine and Tool Company, Cambridge, Mass.; Chapman Valve Manufacturing Co., Indian Orchard, Mass.; Columbian Iron Works, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Crane Company, Chicago; Darling Valve and Manufacturing Co., Williamsport, Penna.; Eddy Valve Manufacturing Co., Troy, N. Y.; Fairbanks Co., New York; Filer and Stowell Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Iowa Valve Co., Oskaloosa, Iowa; Jenkins Brothers, Bridgeport, Conn.; Johnson City Foundry and Machine Co., Johnson City, Tenn.; Kennedy Valve Manufacturing Co., Elmira, N. Y.; Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Co., Troy, N. Y.; M. and H. Valve and Fittings Company, Anniston, Ala.; Manistee Iron Works Co., Manistee, Mich.; Michigan Valve and Foundry Co., Detroit; Ohio Injector Company, Wadsworth Ohio; Pacific States Cast Iron Pipe Co., Provo, Utah; Reading-Pratt and Cady Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; Rensselaer Valve Co., Troy, N. Y.; Rich Manufacturing Co., Los Angeles; A. P. Smith Manufacturing Co., East Orange, N. J.; South Park Foundry and Machine Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Traverse City Iron Works, Traverse City, Mich.; Walworth Company, N. Y.; Waterous Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Western Gas Construction Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; R. D. Wood Co., Philadelphia; W. E. Malpass and Mrs. Frank Bretz, trading as East Jordan Iron Works, East Jordan, Mich.; J. Roy Tanner, receiver for Pittsburgh Valve Foundry and Construction Co., Pittsburgh; and Rundle Spence Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Old Smoking Ban

SUNBURY, Penna., May 21 (AP)—It's illegal to smoke in Sunbury after sunset. An ordinance, approved in 1802, provides a fine and jail sentence for the offense. J. M. Colley, supervisor of a WPA project to restore old city and county ordinances and records, reports.

Humane Society Lends Aid To 3000 Animals in Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—More than 3000 animals passed through the shelters of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals during the past year, according to the report to the annual meeting of the board of managers, made public here today. This shows an increase over the preceding 12 months.

The report says the society successfully prosecuted cases where live rabbits were used for training dogs for racing and re-emphasizes its stand against the practice of breaking and setting the tails of saddle horses.

More than 17,000 stray animals were restored to their owners and nearly 5000 dogs and cats were placed in new homes during the period under review, the report adds.

Italy Reveals Loan Accords Binding Albania to Rome

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The revolt in Albania, which has just been suppressed, has served to increase Italian interest in this small state, coming as it did close after the official visit paid by Count Galeazzo Ciano, Fascist Foreign Minister, to King Zog.

Albania has always been prominent in Italian foreign policy, and since the arrival of the Fascist regime the aim of Italy has been to secure and consolidate her own influence in the state. This policy has been successful, although at one time it disturbed seriously Italy's relations with Yugoslavia, who was extremely suspicious of Italy's imperialistic aims in the Balkans. These suspicions have now been removed and a close understanding established between the two former rivals in the Adriatic.

Italo-Albanian relations are now governed by the Treaty of Defensive Alliance signed Nov. 22, 1927, and by a series of important financial and economic accords, twelve in number, concluded March 19, 1936. Anyone familiar with Albania's conditions knows that, though independent politically, that country is not in a position to organize its economic life or develop its internal resources without foreign assistance.

Italy's Financial Aid

This assistance has been generously given by Italy. She made several loans to King Zog's Government, while strong Italian capital has been invested in Albanian enterprises. In 1925 a first loan of 250,000,000 lire was granted for the purpose of building roads, with no interest charged on it. A second loan of 500,000,000 lire, which was to have been paid in 10 yearly installments without interest, was granted in 1931 for the purpose of balancing the Albanian budget.

Owing to differences which arose between Rome and Tirana in 1932, and which somewhat obscured the cordial political relations between the two countries, payment of this loan was suspended after the third installment, while the trade exchanged between them dropped considerably. But when Italy was engaged in the Ethiopian campaign, a set of agreements were concluded at Tirana, which regulate satisfactorily the financial and economic relations between Italy and Albania.

The terms of these agreements have now been made public for the first time. They fall into two categories, six being of a financial character and six of an economic-commercial nature. They provide for the liquidation of the 1931 loan, the settlement of the financial position of the Albanian State by the liquidation of its debts to private individuals, the grant of an Italian loan of 10,000,000 gold francs in five yearly installments for the development of agriculture, the grant of another Italian loan of 3,000,000 gold francs for the creation of a State tobacco monopoly, and the grant of a third loan sufficient to equip the port of Durazzo.

New Conventions

Under the second category fall a convention on the modifications of tariffs in the Italo-Albanian Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, a provisional commercial convention on a greater basis for the export of Albanian goods to Italy, a sanitary and veterinary convention, as well as agreements for facilitating Albanian exports to Italy and an agreement with the Italian State Railways on concessions in the oil-bearing regions of Albania. The Italian Society, A. I. P. A. (Azienda Italiana Petroli Albania), is to obtain a third zone and has undertaken to construct a complete refinery which is to be ready in 1938.

Although the progress in Albania in the past ten years has been very marked it is realized that much more can still be done, and it is for this reason that Italy is increasing her assistance. Now that Italian and Yugoslav interests in Albania have been recognized in a spirit of mutual confidence the expectation is that Albania will greatly benefit by an increase in trade with its two powerful neighbors.

Mountain Sliding

LIVINGSTON, Mont., May 21 (AP)—Sinking of the Absaroka mountain range or the dissolution of soft limestone under the range were advanced today as possible causes for the earth movement which started part of 8500-foot Mt. Livingston sliding into the Yellowstone River yesterday.

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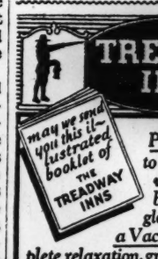

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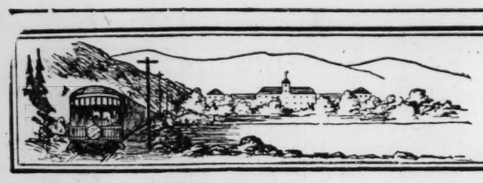

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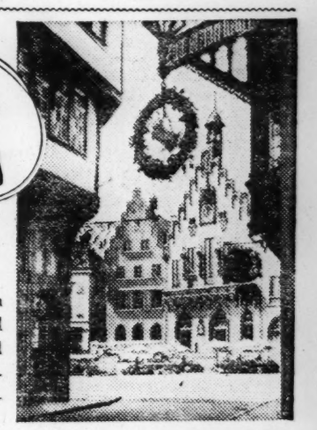
Travel

Auf Wiedersehen in Germany



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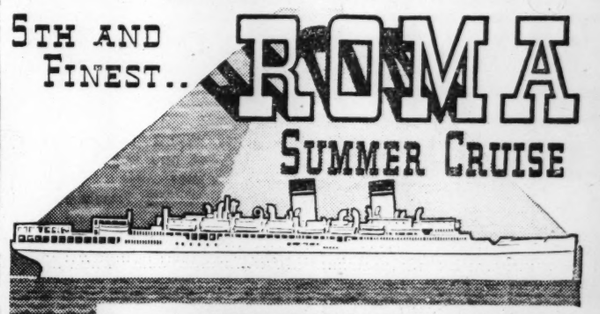

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Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Clubwomen Need Unity—Says Friendly Observer

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Anna Steese Richardson—Counted Best Friend And Keenest Critic of Women's Clubs

From Rich Experience She Conducts Her Citizenship Bureau in a Well-Known Women's Magazine. Her Career Shows Unity of Thought and Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

By Marjorie Shuler

New York

Anna Steese Richardson came to New York City from Iowa 36 years ago with three children to support, less than $100 in money, a desire to write, and faith, boundless faith in God. She still has the three children, plus grandchildren, the $100 has been multiplied many, many times, the desire to write has been fulfilled, and the faith is still there, dauntless, unwavering faith. Mrs. Richardson has had many disappointments, especially in her role of constructive critic of organized womanhood, but no one has ever seen her when her chin was not up. She has never spent a sleepless night over any of her mistakes and she confesses to having made a good many. And she seems to be without fear, either for the present or the future.

Mrs. Richardson says that her philosophy of living can be expressed in just five words, "the editor is always right," and she thinks that if the whole world would adopt the attitude of co-operating with those in office while they are in office, the world would run more smoothly.

Won Her First Job

As a matter of fact Mrs. Richardson won her first job by her conviction that the editor is always right. The job wasn't so much from a financial viewpoint. She got just $5 a week, writing for the Nonpareil in Council Bluffs, Iowa. It appeared that the editor had an idea. He wanted a story about the squirrels in the park. The reporters on the paper snickered up their sleeves. But Mrs. Richardson went out and made the acquaintance of the squirrels. She talked to the people who walked through the park every day on their way to work, to the bench-sitters who ate their luncheon there, to the people who made a practice of feeding the squirrels and she turned in two columns of copy which won the job.

Mrs. Richardson had transferred her activities to the Omaha Daily News, before she decided to invade New York City. And she had written a number of plays which had been produced locally and by stock companies. Her trunk contained more manuscripts of plays than clothing when she arrived on Broadway, but her ambition to become a playwright soon was severely nipped.

Playwrighting was not a profession, but something of a gamble, she soon decided, and no one with three children to feed could afford to gamble. Later it is true, two of her plays were produced on Broadway and between times now she is at work on still another play.

At first Mrs. Richardson did not make much more in New York City than her Iowa salary but she will not admit to an instant of discouragement.

"I had to earn a living for the family," she says. "Writing was all I could do, all I wanted to do, and you are pretty fortunate when you know what you want to do and are actually engaged at it."

Things were looking brighter for Mrs. Richardson when she tried to help a friend and lost her job in consequence. Not even then did she waste time in worry. Mistakes are something to put behind one, she asserts firmly, something to take as education. So she just went at getting another job. The one she lost paid $50 a week and the one she got paid $90, and was obtained before her two weeks' notice from her former employment had expired.

Wherever she went she persisted in the attitude that the editor is always right and for 33 years the place of her practicing this theory has been the Woman's Home Companion. One cannot talk long with Mrs. Richardson without hearing praise of her editor, Miss Gertrude B. Lane. And she says herself, "I have had lots of co-operation on the Companion, but I have given it, too."

The editors of New York City showed their appreciation of her stand when they celebrated her twenty-fifth year in New York City by coming to a luncheon, 19 of them editors for whom she had worked, Miss Lane being the only woman.

Mrs. Richardson started on the Companion the first magazine department for wage-earning women. In 1912 she inaugurated the Better Babies department and in 1916 she started "Soldiers All" in support of societies doing relief work for the allies. When the United States entered the war Mrs. Richardson donned khaki and practically lived in the field at home and in France. For months she carried on an extensive correspondence with mothers of soldiers she met in encampments, rest areas, and hospitals. When women won the vote in the United States she instituted the good citizenship bureau in the Companion which ever since has served as a clearinghouse for all women's organizations working for educational, social and civic progress.

In that department, in her frequent articles for other magazines and on her lecture trips every year throughout the country she has become a recognized critic of women's activities.

Surrounded With Love

"I have never been one to pass around praise where praise was not due," she says today. "I realize that women's organizations have accomplished much but not nearly all that they should, not nearly all that they might if they would be less anxious for prestige and more eager to lay aside their differences in a common cause. I have made enemies by my words, but on the whole I think that women respect my sincerity. Anyway they and my coworkers have surrounded me with love and affection and that is why I am still an active worker in my office part of every week."

Mrs. Richardson always lays great emphasis on home and she loves her own, and likes to potter around in the kitchen and the garden. But another convention, another speaking trip, another idea for a magazine article is a challenge to her. She has been so generous with her help that many of the younger women in her profession speak her name with special gratitude.

Always she goes back to her office with a certain consciousness of the affection which surrounds her there. After a recent enforced absence she was proud of the fact that the president of the company said he had missed her smile, but she was even prouder that the little stock girls slipped into her room to say that they were glad of her return.

"Success includes more than money or achievement," she says. "It is happiness. And whatever success I have had has been due to the love of others which has surrounded me. That has always been too high, too great for enmity or hate to pass through, and it has sustained me."

Anna Steese Richardson says this sonnet, by Henry Van Dyke, embodies her philosophy:

Work

Let me but do my work from day to day
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market-place, or tranquil room;

Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
"This is my work, my blessing, not my doom;
Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done in my own way."
Then shall I see it not too great nor small,
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;
Then shall I cheerfully greet the working hours,
And cheerful turn when the long shadows fall
At eventide, to play, and love, and rest,
Because I know for me my work is best.

H. Armstrong Roberts

A Pool That Captures Sky, Cloud, Sunset and Stars

Loveliest thing in many a garden is the pool, whether large or small, formal or informal. The one shown here has several interesting features. Placed low in the garden, as a pool should be, it is reached by rock steps which are part of a path through the rock garden. The pool itself is a unit with the rock garden, becoming the emphasis at that point. A formal square, it is yet informal in treatment of edge and rockery, with delightful alpines and mosses planted around it. The island gives it height and a sense of depth. Notice how the ledge rocks are set over the concrete facing to give the border a natural look, and how few are the aquatics used, that the reflection may be wide-eyed. In color, the blue of the water, gold of fish, green of plants and lawn, gray of rock and the pink, blue, lavender, orange, and moss-green of rockery plants, it is a place to be remembered. Perhaps you will build a pool in your garden this summer.

In Praise of Foods From Cans

This Country Housewife Gives Them Honored Place

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although the commercial canners have done a great deal to make popular the use of fruits and vegetables and other foods from their attractive tins, a "canned" meal, or one partially prepared by wielding a can opener, is not always greeted with cheers by epicures, mothers-in-law, or husbands. Even housewives, brides, and dietitians may find monotonous the contents of a can if chosen at random and dumped into a saucepan to heat. All these persons are free to keep their own opinions of canned salmon, peaches, or tomato soup. Mine is the viewpoint of the country housewife.

Not always of the country, I have lived in city apartments where each day's food was bought that morning, where only now, due to the miracle of perfect refrigeration, meats and vegetables may be kept for days fresh and succulent. There canned foods were used chiefly as a means of economy or quick preparation of a hasty meal.

Well-Stocked Shelves

Now, living far from towns, and by no means near the village, with a trip to the store and post office a weekly event, our living is a different matter. In the root cellar are potatoes, carrots, rutabagas, cabbages, beets. All these the products of our soil, our labor. There are apples picked by hand in the autumn and carefully stored in barrels. The attic holds boxes full of dried peas, beans, corn, and apples. There are shelves crowded with jars of tomatoes, green beans, apple sauce, corn, and other vegetables. Rows of jars of pickles march against miscellaneous glasses full of jam and jelly and conserve. The whole summer's labor went into the gardening, tending, picking, and preparation of these foods. Each time a potato is peeled, a cabbage cooked, a glass of jelly opened, we remember how we earned the enjoyment of it by our work. And that is a good thing—I do not belittle it. But once having learned to thus appreciate the products of the earth, we also learn to estimate at their true worth the contents of commercial cans.

The man of the house comes in from the cold outdoors carrying a pan full of carrots, heavy with the sand they have been buried in, with tiny, feathery shoots of pale green beginning to sprout from their tops, showing that in some mysterious way they know spring is already on its distant way. And as I wash and wash again, loosing the friendly sand, and chop off the tender shoots, and scrub and scrape, I think of all the attention those carrots have needed to bring them this far. . . .

Planting the seeds in earth that itself demanded the best of care, and waiting for the first tiny green to show waveringly along the row. Watering and watching, and praying for rain—sometimes when rain does not come before the seeds have sprouted, they will be blown away, they are so fine and light. And the whole long summer through they grow while we eat squashes and green corn and ripe tomatoes—for carrots are good keepers and will keep us as well as themselves the next winter and spring. They grow until they are large enough to be substantial, and yet do not taste strong or tough. Then the man of the house begins to harvest them. Along the rows he goes, gathering them by their tops until his hand is full, and is opened to let them fall on the heap at the top of the garden. Sometimes he finds two roots twisted together in a spiral formation; sometimes there is one left behind in the earth if an inexperienced hand wrenches the top away too quickly.

The pile of carrots, green and gold through the dirt, is next shorn of its green, and the poor denuded things are stored away in their cool—but warm in winter by contrast to the frozen earth outside!—dark cellar. There they sleep until we need some color in our soup, or for the baby's dinner plate. In they come to find that more handling awaits them at the sink. . . .

A good way to find one's food; we know that it is good, and yet when that story is multiplied by all the other vegetables of the garden, and when a pot full of vegetable soup means two hours alone for cleaning and peeling and cutting up the vegetables—added to the hours of labor in the garden—it seems as if too much time is being given to the mechanics of living.

They Are a Treat

Sometimes for relief—and we must admit, a treat—we turn to our small shelf of canned goods from the store. To us they are expensive luxuries; we pay higher prices for them than city folks do, and our own foods have cost us only labor, the expense of seeds, fertilizer, garden tools, etc. But oh, the relief of knowing that here in a tin can we have delicious peas, corned beef, and pineapple, with no more effort on our part than the twist of a wrist.

It is true that these cans represent labor on the part of others—but it is labor which gives them a living, for which they are trained and in which they are efficient. They are not amateurs as we are.

In my pantry, well stocked with home-grown vegetables, home-canned fruits, homemade preserves, the tin cans have an honored place.

In a Cornish Fishing Village

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whenever I think of Masefield's poem "Sea Fever," I remember the winter spent in a tiny cottage perched above the huddled roofs of a little Cornish fishing town. From our top windows we had a glimpse of the sea, and the call of the gulls in the harbor was everpresent as background to our daily life. If we climbed up to the roof and stood on the little lookout platform on a windy day, we could feel indeed the "Flung spray and the blown spume" on our faces as we clung to the flagpole for support and cast our eyes over the wide sweep of the two bays, one on either hand.

It had been decided that I should have some practical experience in running a house single-handed, cooking, catering and so forth, which it was impossible to gain in our home. So to Cornwall I went and there for three happy months I cooked and marketed, finding out for myself just how many bags of coal are needed to warm a house for a week, and how far a pound of butter goes.

Many of our provisions were brought to the door by street-traders. Twice a week we ran to the door at the cry of the vegetable woman as she strode alongside her little car piled high with greenstuff and drawn by a tiny piebald pony. Long before she entered our little cobbled street we knew what she was selling cheaply that day, and were ready with a big market-basket to hold the well-scrubbed carrots or creamy-white cauliflowers. She always hummed a tuneless song as she weighed and measured, and the minute I had finished my purchases she would break into a deafening cry of:

"Looovely carrots! tuppence a pound!"

Fish was brought round in panniers slung over the shoulders of bronzed, blue-jerseyed men; not averse to a little bargaining and adept at extolling the freshness of their fish. Fresh it certainly was, never since have I tasted such plaice or whiting as the fish I bought on the doorstep on a winter's day in Cornwall.

Bread and milk one expects to come round as a matter of course but our milkman also brought jars of golden Cornish cream and fresh brown eggs. Coal, too, we bought weekly, as our little cellar held only enough for a week's supply. It came on a barrow, since our street was too narrow for the car, and the grimy youth who pushed it rivaled the greengrocer in vocal prowess.

It was in Cornwall that I made my first experiments in meal-planning, ranging from elaborate three-course dinners to a bread and cheese supper if I had overspent my budget. To our cottage came two Cornish lassies to teach me how to make pasties, succulent pastry cases containing meat and vegetables with juice oozing out at the corners and the smell tempting beyond words. Here I learnt to make saffron buns, yellow and scented, and Cornish splits with cream.

There was a tiny drying ground behind the house with a low wall between it and my neighbor's garden. Over this wall we held long delightful discussions. Mrs. S. had a fund of stories, too, about the old town, but she had never been further from home than Penzance, nine miles away. We would each hang out a garment or two, then, by common consent, put down our baskets and lean over the wall for an exchange of news, going back to our hanging-out with redoubled vigor after five minutes or so. She had a trick of turning a phrase which made her most commonplace observations sound like something from an old saga.

My first adventure in homemaking that winter was a valuable experience which has stood me in good stead ever since. J. M. E. C.

Courtesy of Henri Bendel

Sans Crown

The season's leading color combination is seen in this hat of natural Tuscan straw trimmed with black. Designed by Henri Bendel, it has a double rolled brim, no crown, a veil manipulated with interest, and short ribbon streamers.

Baby Lore

Manners of Two-Year-Old

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Before the birth of my little boy, who is now two years old, I observed the manners of many of the small children of my acquaintance and the methods used by their parents in training them. I also read whatever I could find on the subject. With this forethought as a basis I began the training of my own baby. The results, considering his age, have been well worth the effort. Several friends with older children have remarked that they are having far more trouble with their children's manners than I seem to have with my baby, and after discussing the matter the difficulty seems to resolve to one factor in every case—they do not begin early enough. A second difficulty is lack of persistence in teaching.

I am referring, of course, to the simple niceties, the thank you, excuse me please, I'm sorry (after having been naughty), greetings and good-byes, all used unfailingly. Certain mannerisms that make for charming conduct are beyond the capacity of a two-year-old, and cannot be expected, but the foregoing can become so much a part of his conduct that it is effortless, and the result is very pleasing.

With Praise and a Smile

As soon as the baby says a few words and really connects these words with objects or persons, the training to say "thank you" when handed something can be started. Smile as you say the words, and never fail to say them. Urge, "Baby say 'thank you,'" and make it seem a very grand thing to do. Soon the baby will offer his version of the words and your approval of his fine manners must know no bounds. He will be eager to say it because it is such a popular thing to do. In fact, extravagant appreciation for each effort he makes as you increase your demands to "please," and so forth, will do much to spur him on.

Again and again in the beginning he must be reminded, and no preoccupation on your part must allow you to forget to demand this of him. It can be kept from being merely mechanical by always smiling, to show him that these manners are charming parts of his conduct, and not to be belittled. This attitude makes a far greater impression on him than if you took his effort as a matter of course.

Worth Persistent Effort

So much must be forgiven about baby's habits that families often fall into the mistaken way of feeling that "after all, it's just the baby" and no attempt is made to insist on little niceties until the child is three or more, or, if training is begun earlier, it is so spasmodic that the baby forgets. Yet these very families will be provoked later when the child must constantly be reminded and shows little desire to be polite. Constant drilling is necessary at first, but when administered properly how eagerly the baby learns!

Macaroni With Scalloped Clams

Boil for 9 minutes
1 package of macaroni in
4 quarts of rapidly boiling water to which
1 tablespoon salt has been added.
Drain. Clean
1 quart of clams and steam to remove from shell (or remove from can) and reserve
½ cup of the liquor. Mince the clams, rejecting the tough parts.
Make a white sauce by melting
3 tablespoons butter and blending in
1 tablespoon flour and
1½ cups milk. Add
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
⅛ teaspoon paprika
1 tablespoon minced parsley and cook until the sauce thickens. Then add the strained liquor. Into a well-buttered baking dish place alternate layers of macaroni and clams, finishing with the macaroni. Pour the sauce over this, cover with
½ cup buttered bread crumbs and bake in a quick oven 15 minutes.

Oysters may be substituted for the clams. This dish may be garnished with peas, parsley and sliced carrots.

Artist in Stitchery—Her Brush a Needle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

In the hands of the right woman a needle can do almost anything. This is the conclusion one comes to after seeing the embroidered pictures produced by Mrs. Rebecca Crompton. Mrs. Crompton is a modern embroideress whose aim is to show how the ancient use of the needle can be studied as a creative craft. The embroideress, she maintains, should be a creative artist instead of a mere copyist. Her work should be the spontaneous expression of her thoughts and feelings rather than the laborious following of another's design. Design, she says, should go hand in hand with the work; should unfold with it, happily and freely, unhampered by the mechanical restrictions that tradition has imposed.

Her Paint-Box

This capacity to represent ideas and even sensations by means of stitches and materials is startling, but to the artist who can visualize abstractions in terms of stitches and pieces of fabric, it is an exhilarating experience. Mrs. Crompton works with a miscellaneous assortment of odds and ends—scraps of ribbon and lace; bits of braid; a square of felt or velvet; a snip of organdie; a few bright buttons and sequins; pieces of mirrored glass; a length of aluminum thread; a handful of small tassels. Here lies her paint-box from which she chooses her colors. The needle is her brush. Her subjects, like her materials, are unlimited. An idea may be suggested by an assortment of experimental stitches; by the movements of a machine; by nature forms; by the ponderous sense produced by great buildings; by illustrations in a book of Euclid, or even by the child-like scribbles of a pencil. To the worker who thinks and sees in terms of design, she says, there is pattern and rhythmic form in everything.

Experiments, in Mrs. Crompton's opinion, often produce surprising results. Simple geometric shapes and spontaneous forms cut from printed and colored paper, when grouped together and pinned onto a hanging foundation, may form the basis of a design. It is much simpler to experiment with pinned objects than with penciled lines. In her desire for unhampered methods Mrs. Crompton even refuses to use an india rubber when making a pencil design, preferring to keep a sheet of transparent paper at hand on which the original drawing can be altered or developed, thus maintaining the sense of freshness.

Superimposing Surfaces

It is in her immense variety of original stitches; her almost uncanny use of color; her realization of the important part played by texture, and her understanding of the art—so characteristic of modern embroidery—of the way in which effects can be obtained by superimposing one surface of embroidery on another, that Mrs. Crompton gets her astonishing results.

In her panel of "Flowers in the Wind and Rain" she has placed two layers of embroidery, worked on white transparent gauze, one over the other with a space of half an inch between. The design is done by means of appliqué and stitchery in fine white and black cotton, producing an effect of light rain blowing through wild flowers and leaves in a misty atmosphere of shimmering warmth. The sense of movement is achieved by the use of narrow ribbon darting through the pattern, and by shafts of long grasses thrown across the scene. The bright colors of the flowers are seen hazily through the gauze, giving the necessary depth, being produced by means of dark-toned material appliquéd onto the gauze in the form of stalks and occasional leaves.

There is a definite note of fun in such pictures as the "Snow Man" and the nursery panel, "Cock-a-Doodle." In the former, a certain humorous gentleman is worked on thick cream cloth in white, silver, and gold thread, plus string and sequins, while snowflakes are comically produced by half-ovals of graded sizes cut in the cloth, the loose piece being turned back and caught with a sequin.

The effect of light and shade, of gradation of tone and accent, is produced by a wide range of stitches carefully chosen and by the varied directions in which the stitches are worked. Even the sewing machine is brought into play. One design, for instance, worked in almost continuous line on a background of fine white organdie was done entirely with a machine.

Mrs. Crompton is a born adventurer. She possesses the explorer's thirst for discovery and boldly strides where many a painstaking angel in the realm of needlecraft might fear to tread. By her example she hopes that students of embroidery will be encouraged to produce original work, modern in style, and so bring new life and individuality into the craft.

DOROTHY LOVELL

GARDENING

Chimes of Bells for the July Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For dependable bloom in the garden during the hot months of summer—June, July and August—the bellflower or, botanically speaking, Campanula, is very desirable. Campanula is derived from the Latin campana meaning bell, describing the shape of the flowers. The Bellflowers are extremely interesting and beautiful. The Bellflower family comprises some three hundred species, so suitable bellflowers for every garden may be found.

The real value of the Campanulas lies in the fact that they will bloom during hot weather retaining the fresh crisp beauty of spring flowers. Canterbury Bell is probably the best-known and the best-loved of all the Campanulas. It is associated with old gardens and romance. Canterbury Bells demand a deep rich soil as well as plenty of sunshine and plenty of space. When the buds begin to develop the plants should have a feeding of bone meal. The Bellflowers are all moisture-loving plants. During the hot spells the Canterburys should be literally soaked. Canterbury Bells are lovely in blue or lavender, pink, rose, and white. They have a larger color range than most of the members of the Bellflower family.

* * *

Another favorite among the Campanulas is the peach-leaf bellflower—Campanula persicifolia. The newer strains of the species are very handsome. Telham Beauty, in its true form, is one of the stateliest bellflowers, the plants reaching a height of four feet along which are arranged the large round China-blue bells. Coventry Bells—Campanula trachelium—has interesting rough, bristling leaves and is a vigorous grower. The varieties are blue and white. It makes a fine plant to naturalize in an out-of-the-way place in the garden.

The Chimney bellflower grows a seven-foot flower spike of pale blue or white. If it is planted in a spot that gets too hot or too dry, it lives but a very short time. The Chimney bellflower is the temperamental member of the family and likes some attention. There are also trailing and low-growing varieties of Bellflowers which are fine for rock gardens or wall gardens, borders and edgings, giving lovely drifts of white or blue flowers during summer and autumn. Campanula muralis makes a good ground cover for shady spots because of its spreading habit and masses of violet-colored flowers which bloom for many weeks.

Campanula rotundifolia—the Blue Bells of Scotland—is the most cosmopolitan of the Bellflowers, as well as being a flower of literature. It grows from six to twelve inches high in the garden (higher in its native habitat) and the flowers are lavender-blue, very quaint and charming.

* * *

The Carpathian Harebell is another popular member of the Bellflower family. These plants make tufts of short stems each one carrying a solitary bell bloom of deep blue or white. It likes a cool, moist place in the garden.

Most of the Bellflowers are biennials. For this reason seeds should be sown each year as the gardener must always keep after the biennials in his garden else they will die out. Seeds should be sown any time between the middle of May and the first of August. Healthy plants, however, may be bought on the markets so one need not miss the joy of Bellflowers in the garden even if the sowing of seeds was forgotten last year. Indeed, Bellflowers hold a place in a garden of loveliness which cannot be satisfactorily filled by other flowers.

L. S. M.

For Needles and Thread

One of the greatest time savers in our house is a permanent home for needles, thread and scissors. For years we used the seek-and-maybe-find system, of sewing boxes, baskets, tables and the like, but still found these articles very evasive when they were most needed. Now I have placed a small board beside the kitchen door entering into the hall. On this board I have nailed white and black thread, silk thread for stockings and two balls of darning cotton. At the bottom is tacked a strong piece of attractive cretonne through which several sizes of needles are stuck. The needles and scissors which hang on a heavy nail close by can be removed, but the thread is permanently fixed until all used up. It can be easily replenished with new spools. This is placed out of reach of the smaller members of the family who would have no use for them.

(Mrs.) N. R. S., New Jersey

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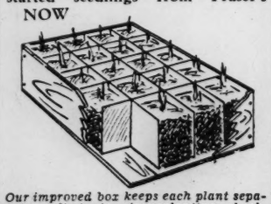
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Business and Industry

Federal Income Up $684,875,000 in 10 Months of Fiscal Year

Commerce and Finance

Cheap Money Is Given Credit For Gains by Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British Government's much criticized policy of cheap money has found a champion in Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Replying to a House of Commons questioner, Mr. Chamberlain wrote on May 7, "I have under constant observation the effects of the cheap money policy both on prices and on employment. Since that policy was initiated in the middle of 1932 the cost of living has risen by six per cent, and the numbers unemployed have fallen from 2,000,000 to 1,450,000. The cost of living index and the wholesale index are both lower than in 1929."

There is a considerable body of British opinion which does not regard with approval the fall in wholesale prices which Mr. Chamberlain thus claims to have effected since the pre-slump boom. Its argument is that this fall has retarded recovery by increasing Britain's already stupendous burden of internal indebtedness, and by adding to fixed charges thus hitting industrial enterprise of all kinds.

On the other hand the Government's achievement in giving employment with its concomitant of self-respect and consequential ability for individual happiness, to nearly 1,500,000 men and women is something that few here are inclined to rate dear at the cost he admits of adding 6 per cent to the expenses of the ordinary household in the period between the bottom of the depression six years ago and that of the comparative prosperity now prevailing.

Canada Sells U. S. Increased Goods Since New Treaty

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada sold the United States nearly $30,000,000 more goods in the first four months of 1937 than in the similar period of 1936, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics says. Exports climbed to $141,133,800 from $111,827,000. In April alone $32,510,800 was exported to the United States, compared with $31,553,900 in April, 1936.

Exports of domestic commodities affected by the Canada-United States trade agreement during April were valued at $18,210,900 in comparison with $14,992,100. The four-month total aggregated $79,132,700 as compared with $62,180,000.

Newsprint paper led the list of domestic exports affected by the agreement during April, the total being $8,017,566 as against $5,844,784, followed by wood pulp at $2,424,380 against $1,756,451; whiskey, $1,181,514 ($1,489,052); softwood planks and boards, $998,138 ($891,103); cattle, $965,352 ($1,760,406); artificial crude abrasives, $409,461 ($261,274); asbestos, $409,054 ($222,479); shingles, $345,802 ($391,650); bran, shorts and middlings, $310,605 ($75,019); cyanamid, $289,470 ($217,100); asbestos sand and waste, $287,730 ($152,809); horses, $215,155 ($335,561); acetic acid, $198,276 ($139,047); nickel in matte or speiss, $194,878 ($98,674); pulpwood, $166,355 ($153,916); fresh lobsters, $144,192 ($133,047).

Display Advertising Continues Upgrade

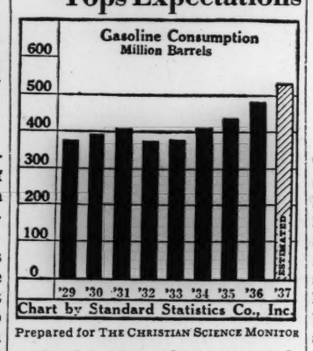
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—An 8.9 per cent increase in the volume of display advertising placed in newspapers by retailers during the week ended May 8, 1937, compared with the corresponding week of 1936, is reported by Advertising Age, national advertising newspaper.

Basing its figures on reports covering all of the newspapers in 77 major cities, Advertising Age says that retail advertising in those cities totalled 24,959,452 lines for the week, a gain of 2,046,464 lines over the 1936 total of 22,912,988 lines.

For the first 19 weeks of 1937, retail advertising in these measured cities is 6.2 per cent ahead of the comparable period of last year, the publication says. This year's total is 371,196,420 lines compared with 349,115,443 lines during the corresponding period of 1936, an actual increase of 22,080,977 lines.

'Gas' Consumption Tops Expectations



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gasoline demand was expected to show about an 8 per cent gain this year over the record high sales of 1936, but in the first quarter consumption was up about 9.6 per cent.

It is estimated that there was a 10 per cent increase in April, and the May demand is now forecast at 13.4 per cent ahead of the corresponding 1936 month, or at 47,650,000 barrels. This would be the largest amount of gasoline consumed in any single month in the history of the industry.

Occurring before the peak of the heavy consuming season, it indicates substantially higher volumes for the summer months. There is no development in sight that will prevent the gain in gasoline consumption from being at least 10 per cent this year.

Would Pay Concerns For Losses Caused By Trade Treaties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Compensation for domestic industries which experience loss as a result of concessions granted by trade treaties will eventually be developed, Dr. A. A. Berle, City Chamberlain, said in an address at the luncheon of the American Foreign Chambers of Commerce in the Hotel Astor here. The function, one of a number being held in the city's celebration of National Foreign Trade Week, was attended by representatives from the consular corps and from practically all American-foreign chambers of commerce.

Asserting that the time has almost come for a "Locarno on trade," the speaker held that the problem of compensating interests which have sales losses in the domestic market, as a result of trade treaties, should be considered at once.

"We have no real business," he added, "to ask any one group to bear the burden for a concession which brings benefits to the country as a whole."

The United States, Dr. Berle declared, has learned that the temporary advantages which business men may receive from trade barriers in the end are replaced by burdens more than out-weighing the advantages.

Raskob Paid No Tax on $1,199,904

NEW YORK (AP)—On a gross income of $1,199,904 for 1931, John J. Raskob, business associate of Pierre S. du Pont, paid no tax, the Government showed as it rested its case on the main issue of a 1929 tax suit against Mr. du Pont.

This evidence was introduced after Government counsel had finished a two-day questioning of Mr. du Pont from whom it seeks a deficiency tax of $617,316. Mr. Raskob is being sued for a $1,026,340 deficiency, but the two obtained a severance of their hearings.

The basis of the suit is an allegation that the two, after the panic of 1929, entered into a series of cross sales of stock by which they established losses of more than $7,000,000 which they deducted from their income taxes.

Two income tax reports of Raskob, one for 1930 which already had been revealed as a taxless year, and the other for 1931, were introduced into evidence.

In the latter year, Mr. Raskob, whose net income was listed at $787,851.20, would have had to pay a tax of $149,230.18 had he not sustained a capital loss of $1,263,673, of which 12½ per cent, or $150,459.19, was deductible.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Accumulated				
Amer Woolen pf	$1	..	June 15	June 1
Cuban-American Sugar pf	$2.50	..	June 15	June 5
Keith-Albee-Orpheum do 7% pf	$1.75	..	June 19	May 29
Natl Grocr Co Ltd	$3.50	..	June 1	May 25
South Col Pow 7% pf	$1	..	June 15	May 29
Strawb&Clo 7% pf	75c	..	July 1	June 15
U S Leather prpf	$3.75	..	July 1	June 10
Wis Pb Sv 6% pf	$1.50	..	June 19	May 29
do 6½% pf	$1.62½	..	June 19	May 29
do 7% pf	$1.75	..	June 19	May 29
Yellow Truck & Coach Mfg Co 7% pf	$1.75	..	July 1	June 15
Extra				
Essex Co	50c	..	June 1	May 19
Consolidated Car-Heating Co Inc	$5		May 26	May 19
Consolidated Invest Tr (Boston, Mass)	20c	..	June 15	May 18
Continental Oil	25c	..	June 30	June 9
Premier Gld Min,Ltd	1c	..	July 15	June 15
Increased				
Otis Elevator	25c	..	June 21	June 1
Penn Salt Mfg	$2.50	..	June 15	May 29
Irregular				
Adams Express	30c	..	June 25	June 15
Edison Bros Stores Inc	25c	..	June 25	May 29
Muskegon Motor Spec Co, pf A	$1.50	..	June 5	June 1
Initial				
EdisonBros 5% pf	41½c	..	June 15	May 29
Interim				
Paraffine Cos Inc	$1	..	June 25	June 10
Resumed				
Can Canners 2d pf	15c	..	July 2	June 15
Mich Cities Natural Gas	2c	..	June 15	June 21
Regular				
Alb & Sus R R	$4.50	S	July 1	June 15
Am Cigaret&C pf	$1.50	Q	June 30	June 15
Am Fork & Hoe	25c	Q	June 15	June 5
Am Nat Fin $1 cum pf	70c		June 15	June 1
Am Sug Refg	50c	Q	July 2	June 5
do pf	$1.75	Q	July 2	June 5
Atlanta, B & C R R 5% pf	$2.50	S	July 1	June 12
Bellows & Co, A	25c	Q	June 15	June 1
do A	25c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Do A	25c	Q	Dec. 18	Dec. 1
Boston El Ry	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 10
Bullard Co	25c	..	June 30	June 15
Canada Can 5% pf	25c	Q	July 3	June 15
Ches & Ohio Ry	70c	Q	July 1	June 8
do pf, A	$1	..	July 1	June 8
Coml Solvents	30c	SS	June 30	June 1
Cons Inv Trust	30c	Q	June 15	May 18
Cont Oil Co	25c	..	June 30	June 9
Essex Co	$2	..	June 1	May 19
Fohs Oil Co	$1	..	June 15	June 1
Foote-Burt Co	20c	..	June 15	June 5
Gen Baking pf	$2	Q	July 1	June 19
Hazeltine Corp	75c	..	June 15	June 1
Invest't Corp Phil	$1	..	June 15	June 1
Kansas Utilities Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 21
Kimberly-Clark Cp	25c	Q	July 1	June 2
do pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 2
Liggett & Myers Tobacco pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 10
Lone Star Cem Cp	75c	Q	June 30	June 11
Louisiana Land and Exploration Co	10c	Q	June 15	June 1
Magna Copper	50c	..	June 15	May 29
McCahan (W. J.) Sug R & M pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 21
Mississippi Valley Pub Service Co 7% pf A	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 19
do 6% pf B	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 19
Mock, Judson Voehringer Co, Inc	15c	..	June 12	June 4
do 7% cum pf	$1.75	..	July 1	June 15
Northwestern Utilities, Ltd, 6% pr pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 27
Otis Elevator pf	$1.50	Q	June 21	June 1
Paraffine Cos pf	$1	Q	July 15	July 1
Paton Mfg C, Ltd, 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 15	May 31
Pet Milk Co	25c	Q	July 1	June 10
Pleasant Valley Wine Co	5c	..	June 1	May 20
Plymouth Oil	35c	..	June 30	June 2
Premier Gold Mining, Ltd	3c	Q	July 15	June 15
Rayb's-M'hattan	37½c	Q	June 15	May 28
Serrick Cp, Class B	30c	Q	June 15	May 25
do cum cv, Cl A	22c	Q	June 15	May 25
Tacony-Palmyra Br	50c	Q	June 20	June 15
do A	50c	Q	June 30	June 15
do pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	June 17
Talcott (James) Inc.	15c		July 1	June 15
do 5½s% ptc pf 683	4c	Q	July 1	June 15
Un Carbon Co	$1	Q	July 1	June 15
U S Tob Co	$1.25	Q	June 15	June 1
do pf	$1.75	Q	June 15	June 1
Viking Pump Co	25c		June 15	June 1
do pf	60c	Q	June 15	June 1
Woolworth (F W) & Co, Ltd (Amer Dep Rec) for 6% pref reg	3%	..	June 1	May 21

Savings Deposits Policy All Wrong Declares Banker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 21—The present American arrangement of savings deposits is utterly wrong, Ralph W. Manuel, president of the Marquette National Bank in Minneapolis, told the New Jersey Bankers' Association here at its thirty fourth annual convention at the Traymore Hotel today. Mr. Manuel, whose theory for preventing future panic and failures gained wide attention recently, declared two things were necessary. One was to remove savings deposits from commercial banks to separate savings institutions or, at least, to separate departments and investments; the other was to limit the right of withdrawal of savings and time deposits.

"The obligation of the bank to convert their depositors' balances into cash on demand in the tellers' windows is utterly unperformable," he insisted. "Our mutual savings banks hold $10,000,000,000 properly invested in the best aggregation of securities in the world. Yet no substantial part of those securities could be sold in times of stress without completely demoralizing the securities markets. All that the banks can do is to return the depositors' money as fast as the investments can be liquidated without undue sacrifice. What warrant is there for promising more?"

To illustrate at this point, Mr. Manuel declared that "the real tragedy of the bank disaster was not that more than 100,000 bank officers and directors saw their banks closed and more than 1,000,000 shareholders lost $10,000,000,000," but to the fact that "in their struggle to discharge an inherently impossible obligation, the banks crushed the securities market, demoralized and all but destroyed the price structure, forced thousands of men and concerns into bankruptcy, threw millions of men and women out of employment, almost paralyzed industry and commerce, and magnified the business depression into an economic debacle."

Maj. L. L. B. Angas, New York investment counsel, another speaker, foresaw "a future of high prosperity for America, with activity rivaling, and eventually exceeding, that of 1929."

Norman F. Titus, secretary of the state Chamber of Commerce, gave the bankers an elaborate analysis of the taxation problem, leading to the conclusion that "the people of the United States are buying more government than they can afford or pay for." As for New Jersey, he said, "the state chamber is convinced that the cost of New Jersey government can be reduced one third."

Carloadings Gain In Week and Range 13.5 P. C. Above 1936

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported today 773,669 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ending last Saturday.

This was an increase of 6188 cars, or 0.8 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 92,261, or 13.5 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 190,719, or 32.7 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This week	Inc. over Last week	Inc. over Year ago
Miscellaneous freight	327,156	6,088	44,608
Less-than-carlot merchandise	170,023	*3,145	7,754
Coal	116,262	4,188	9,583
Grain and grain products	26,905	*736	*3,653
Western districts	16,031	*200	*2,797
Livestock	12,567	*1,387	895
Western districts	10,056	*1,081	865
Forest products	39,481	2,165	6,355
Ore	71,066	*9,142	24,507
Coke	10,209	*71	2,212

*Decrease.

Canada's External Trade Up Sharply

OTTAWA, Ont. (Canadian Press)—Canada's external trade soared nearly $25,000,000 in April, compared with April 1, 1936, according to figures announced by the National Revenue Department.

Total exports were $66,907,258, an increase of $8,943,082 from $57,964,176 in April last year. Imports, of which compilation was not complete, were estimated at $58,000,000, a jump of nearly $16,000,000 from $42,217,004.

Principal items of exports with figures for April, 1936, in brackets included: Wheat $5,011,276 ($5,089,477); wheat flour, $1,688,655, ($1,137,403); fish, $1,312,827 ($921,785); furs, $925,585 ($754,399; meats $2,825,995 ($1,843,245); wood pulp, $2,817,801 ($1,959,367); newsprint, 9,217,217 ($6,653,093); automobiles and parts, $2,355,069 (o1,514,899).

Lower Rail Newsprint Rate Allowed by ICC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized a rate not lower than 28 cents per 100 pounds on newsprint paper in Chicago from Port Arthur, Fort William and West Fort William, Ontario, Can., to Gary, Ind.

The new rates which are a reduction from the present rates, ranging from 31 to 34.5 cents, will apply during the period of navigation each year.

They were granted in order that railroads might compete with the water-truck traffic.

At the same time, the carriers were authorized to maintain higher rates to intermediate points.

Short Interest Reduced

NEW YORK (AP)—Short interest on the New York Stock Exchange as of the opening of business April 30 was 1,012,186 shares compared with 1,199,064 shares as of March 31, last.

Move Is On to Make U. S. As Landlord More Lenient

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—Is Uncle Sam too harsh a landlord? Or are people who owe him money on their homes taking advantage of his good nature?

These questions have arisen over the collection policies of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which lent money during the depression to approximately 1,000,000 distressed home owners who were in danger of losing their property.

Critics of the HOLC are making much of the fact that the Government has already acquired 31,693 homes through foreclosure. Recently a new organization called the United Home Owners Liberty Corporation has been established in Washington just for the purpose of promoting a more liberal government policy toward those who have borrowed money on their homes.

Wants More Leniency

This group has succeded in getting Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, and Representative Edward W. Curley (D) of New York, to introduce a bill in Congress proposing: (1) an indefinite moratorium on home-mortgage foreclosures by the HOLC; extension of the payment period for HOLC loans from 15 years to 30; reduction of the interest rate from 5 to 2½ per cent; and elimination of deficiency judgments. Senator Copeland went on the air with an appeal for these changes.

HOLC officials have little patience with the new move. Too much attention is being paid to delinquents and too little to the great bulk of HOLC borrowers who are making their payments regularly. There has been a continued upward trend in payments in recent months, they say. Of all the money due in April, 94.1 per cent was paid. Considering that the HOLC only lent money to persons actually in distress, officials think this is a good showing.

Backing up their contention that the HOLC has not been too harsh, they cite figures showing that of the total foreclosures to date, in 35 per cent of the cases, the borrower was a year to a year and a half delinquent; in 45 per cent, a year and a half to two years delinquent; and in 20 per cent, more than two years delinquent. About 18½ per cent were properties that had been abandoned.

Sour Loans' Problem

In the last few months the foreclosure question has become acute because the HOLC has switched from a loaning to a collecting agency. The first effects of so-called "sour loans" are beginning to be felt. As months go on and equities in properties increase, officials are confident that there will be less delinquency.

There has also been the problem of willful delinquents who seemed to feel that because the Government had lent them money, they would not have to repay it. Some of these openly admitted that they expected to rely on political contacts to protect them from foreclosure.

While some critics are attacking the HOLC for its harshness, others say it is too lenient. A month ago, only 450,000, or about half of all borrowers were current in the repayments of both interest and principal. Another 200,000 are engaged in catching up on arrears.

John H. Fahey, HOLC chairman, indicates that the corporation will attempt to take a middle road between the two groups of critics. Each borrower will be treated individually. An investigator will call on any person who is more than 90 days delinquent in his payments.

No man who is honest and has the faintest responsibility of retaining his home will have it taken away, Mr. Fahey says. On the other hand, every attempt will be made to collect money where it is available.

The Copeland-Curley Bill, HOLC officials consider impractical and unnecessary. The interest cut alone, it is estimated, would cost more than $500,000,000. Since the HOLC is financed by government-guaranteed bonds, any deficit would have to be made up by the taxpayers. In other words, the taxpayers would be paying for the delinquencies of a favored few.

HOLC officials are anxious lest the new move may have the effect of slowing up collections from some people who may try to wait for a more liberal policy.

Excess Reserves $30,000,000 Lower During Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported only negligible dealings in Government securities for the week ended May 19.

During the week, the board listed a reduction of $180,000 in Reserve system holdings of Treasury notes and an increase of the same amount in government bond holdings.

Since it stepped into the Federal security market to exercise a steadying influence last month, the board has added about $100,000,000 to holdings of government obligations, which now aggregate $2,526,290,000 or $96,000,000 over the same week last year.

For the week ended May 19, the board estimated excess member bank reserves at $910,0000,000, a decrease of $30,000,000 for the week and the lowest total in more than three years.

These reserves, or lendable funds, provide the basis for credit expansion.

The board reported a $25,000,000 increase in the nation's gold hoard during the week to $11,907,000,000. This was $1,532,000,000 over the same week last year and a new all-time record.

Money in circulation declined $6,000,000 to $6,399,000,000, but the latter figure still was $503,000,000 over the same week last year.

Freight Car Buying Total Best Since 1926

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Class 1 railroads of the United States on May 1, this year, had more new freight cars on order than on any corresponding date since 1926, the Association of American Railroads says. The number was 47,290, compared with the abnormally low number of 18,467 as of May 1, 1936, and 1449 on May 1, 1935. On May 1, 1926, the roads had 48,762 cars on order.

Class 1 railroads had 345 new steam locomotives on order on May 1 of this year, the largest number for any corresponding date since 1930, at whicth time there were 362 on order. On the same date last year 52 new steam locomotives were on order, while two years ago there was only one.

New freight cars installed in service in the first four months of 1937 totaled 20,946, the greatest number of installations in any corresponding period since 1930, when there were 35,037. Class 1 railroads in the first four months last year installed 18,467 new freight cars, and in the corresponding period in 1935 1449 were installed. New steam locomotives installed in the first four months this year totaled 86, compared with three in the corresponding period last year and 15 in the corresponding period two years ago. New electric and Diesel locomotives installed in the same period this year totaled seven, compared with three in 1936 and 39 in 1935.

Liquid Carbonic Stock Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—Liquid Carbonic Corp. announced a proposal to increase its authorized common stock to 1,200,000 shares from 400,000. Under the plan each outstanding share would be exchanged for two new shares. The company manufactures and distributes soda fountains, carbonic gas and other related products. It has plants throughout the country and headquarters at Chicago.

National Income Approaches Peak Of Last October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—After declining for four consecutive months, the national income produced in the United States rose sharply in March and came close to regaining the recovery peak reached last October, according the Alexander Hamilton Insitute. The national income in March amounted to $5,779,000,000 as compared with $5,299,000,000 in February and with $5,860,000,000 in October last year. The March figure was 28.2 per cent larger than that for the corresponding month of 1936, when it was $4,508,000,000.

The national income during the first quarter totaled $16,495,000,000 this year as against $13,441,000,000 last year, an icrease of 22.7 per cent. If the percentage gain over a year ago which occurred in March should be maintained during the remainder of 1937, the annual national income this year would amount to $77,230,000,000, or only $3,804,000,000 less than the record high figure of $81,034,000,000 in 1929. In view of the fact that the 1929 figure represented a high degree of inflation, it is apparent that the soundness of present conditions is open to serious question, declares the Institute.

Preliminary reports indicate that the national income showed a further increase in April although it is probable that the gain was smaller than in the previous month in view of the reactionary tendency of commodity prices.

California Oregon Power Makes Earnings Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — California Oregon Power Company's gross revenues for the 12 months ended March 31, 1937, amounted to $4,515,890 as compared with $4,152,899 for the year ended March 31, 1936. Net and other income, before appropriation for retirement reserve and after all taxes, was $2,756,138, compared with $2,384,960 for the corresponding period of 1936. Appropriation for retirement reserve for the year ended March 31, 1937, was $300,000. The same amount was appropriated for this purpose in 1936. Net income, after deductions, including rent for lease of electric properties, interest charges, amortization of preliminary costs of projects abandoned, amortization of debt discount and expense, and other income deductions, amounted to $1,102,411, compared with $634,268 for the corresponding period last year.

The concern is a unit of the Standard Gas & Electric Company system.

U. S. Capital Interest In Canada Tops British

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department declares United States investments in Canada topped British capital in the Dominion at the end of 1936—$3,956,000,000 to $2,824,000,000.

Total outside investments in Canada were estimated at $6,877,000,000. Canadian investments in other countries totaled $2,165,000,000. Canadian capital in the United States aggregated $1,357,000,000.

Symington-Gould Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Symington-Gould Corp., report for the quarter ended April 30, last, net profit of $456,195. The company was formed in October, 1936, through a merger of Symington Company and Gould Coupler Company. Principal products include locomotive and car accessories. Plants are at Rochester and Depew, N. Y.

U. S. Revenues Expand 23 P. C. Over Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury reports internal revenue collections of $11,800,000 a day for the last 10 months, or $2,300,000 more than the daily average a year ago.

The receipts this year, not including customs duties, income from interest and similar items, failed by $9,000,000 to level up with daily expenditures. At $20,800,000, the latter were $1,000,000 over last year.

Aggregate internal revenue for the first 10 months of this fiscal year, the Treasury said, was $3,544,655,000, an increase of $684,875,000 or 23 per cent over last year.

"Nuisance" Tax May Stay

The report was made public shortly after Chairman Doughton (D), North Carolina of the House Ways and Means Committee, proposed a two-year extension of "nuisance" taxes, from which part of the internal revenue fund is derived. They cover such items as trucks, matches, electricity and chewing gum.

President Roosevelt had asked Congress not to let the levies, which it was estimated would provide $452,580,000 in the next year, expire at the end of June.

Some of Mr. Doughton's committee members, however, sought to eliminate or reduce a number of the "nuisance taxes" designed to produce $320,000,000 of the total.

Representative Disney (D), Oklahoma, said congressmen from oil states would meet soon to consider a change or omission of taxes on gasoline and lubricating oils.

Representative Dingell (D), Michigan, said he wanted to discontinue the levies on tires and inner tubes, trucks, passenger cars and motorcycles and auto accessories. Other members desired to eliminate the tax on articles made of fur.

Treasury officials said income tax receipts climbed almost twice as swiftly as total revenues in the last 10 months, aggregating $1,548,769,000, or 44 per cent over last year.

Tax Income Rises

Taxes on individual incomes increased 54 per cent to $799,705,000, while corporation income receipts rose 34 per cent to $749,063,000. Last year the Government collected $39,000,000 more from corporations than from individuals.

Officials said this shift may have been due in part to the new tax on undistributed profits causing many corporations to pay heavy dividends toward the close of 1936.

Liquor taxes provided $491,303,000, or $80,687,000 more than last year; tobacco taxes, $457,689,000, an increase of $47,301,000, and manufacturers' excise taxes, $360,491,000, an upturn of $54,281,000.

Government Buying Of Butter Resumed

CHICAGO (AP)—The federal government resumed butter purchases on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

Agents bought 50 tubs of "extras" at 29½ cents a pound and 300 additional tubs at 30 cents. This involved approximately 22,050 pounds of butter.

This was the first federal buying of butter for relief distribution in almost a year. Government agents, acting for the federal Surplus Commodity Corporation, bought a large volume of eggs in various markets earlier this year.

Buying of butter futures was stimulated by entrance of the Government into the market. The November delivery rose ⅞ cent to an early high of 31⅜ cents but then reacted slightly.

Butter prices recently have declined to the lowest level since last June largely because of increased supplies.

Latin-American Trade Up Despite 'Preferences'

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—William E. Dunn of the United States Department of Commerce says that European nations "have succeeded in obtaining preferential concessions" with Latin-American countries which increase the difficulties of trade between those countries and the United States.

Addressing the New Orleans Young Business Men's Club, Mr. Dunn said special quotas and tariff preferences also served to "harass" American traders doing business with certain Latin-American republics.

Despite these difficulties, however he said the Latin-American trade situation "is by no means discouraging."

He said aggregate two-way trade with Latin America had gradually recovered from a $574,000,000 low in 1932 to $957,000,000 last year.

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Hits 'Little NRA'

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Dr. Claudius T. Murchison
President of Cotton Textile Institute

Wool Business Is Steady but Quiet; Prices Are Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wool business is steady but slow and prices are firm, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange Service. Mills report a steady flow of duplicate orders which were written without any attempts on the part of buyers to shade prevailing prices. Spot business was light and confined mostly to summer goods, such as gabardines, flannels, tropical worsteds, and materials suitable for sports jackets.

"Mills continued busy on contracts which are expected to keep machinery employed during the first half of the year at least and will carry a number of mills safely through the summer months," say the exchange service. "Some improvement was noted in women's wear markets, where buyers began to place moderate-sized orders on fall coatings and dress goods.

"Retail sales of clothing were reported slightly better than they have been, while women's summer coats and sports wear moved in fair volume. New business in wool blankets and knitted wear, with the exception of swim suits, was slow, but mills did not press for business, having enough business on their books to keep active for some time. Swim suits were in better demand at wholesale and retail, as is usually the case at this time of year.

"Men's wear prices continued to hold at the levels recently established, and no attempts were made to force concessions. In fact, a number of mills are refraining from pushing sales because of their inability to offer satisfactory deliveries. Stocks in mill hands are light, and jobbers' supplies are far from burdensome, despite complaints frequently heard as to the paucity of orders for spot good."

Woolworth Believes Sales to Expand

WATERTOWN, N. Y. (AP)—Foreseeing increased sales and profits, the F. W. Woolworth Company feels justified in pursuing a store expansion program, E. C. Mauchly, vice-president, told stockholders at the annual meeting.

Mr. Mauchly said indications point to greater increase in May sales than for any month this year. In four months ended April 30, he said, sales totaled $85,080,931, a gain of 8 per cent over the like period last year.

Brokers' Loans Off Slightly for Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $1,127,000,000. The week ended yesterday and the total represented a decrease of $6,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $990,000,000.

Textile Institute Leader Attacks Ellenbogen Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, told a House labor subcommittee federal regulation of all industry would be preferable to the proposed "Little NRA" for textiles.

His statement followed disclosure by a House leader that the Ellenbogen Textile Bill would be sidetracked by President Roosevelt's new wage and hour legislative program which is expected to reach Congress within a few days.

Speaking, he said, for 70 per cent of the cotton textile industry, Mr. Murchison asserted there is "no convincing evidence" of the industry's need for special Government regulation.

"Emergency conditions no longer exist," he added. "And by the same token, the need for emergency legislation has disappeared.

"New legislation for industrial control should be designed for long-run, constructive application. The form which it takes will no doubt constitute the pattern for many years to come."

Reiterating the Ellenbogen bill is "unnecessary," Mr. Murchison said the wage and hour picture presented by the American textile industry as a whole "is by far the best in the world."

The proposed isolation of the textile industry for regulatory purposes is not to be objected to solely because of the discriminatory treatment which it implies," he said. "Of much graver significance is the character of the regulation proposed. Its effect would be to threaten the normal economic relationships between this important segment of American industry and the remainder of our economic system."

The witness testified that even the NRA "in its halcyon days did not impose upon industry such stringent provisions" as the proposed National Textile Commission would be empowered to impose under the Ellenbogen bill.

Ontario & Western Seeks to Reorganize

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Company has filed a petition in Federal Court for permission to reorganize under Section 77-B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, stating that it is without sufficient funds to pay and discount its obligations as they mature and is unable to borrow.

The petition lists obligations totaling $4,543,660, due or becoming due before Jan. 1, 1938. It was also stated that after payment of operating expenses totaling $4,375,000, the company will have available on that date only $1,474,486 with which to meet the obligations.

Since 1904 the road has been controlled by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company which is also undergoing reorganization.

Judge Murray Hulbert granted a motion by Elbert N. Oakes, attorney for the railroad, to continue it in the possession of the New Haven until June 14, at which time the appointment of trustees will be considered.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sals (est.) 800,000
Previous day 1,226,980
1937 vol to date 207,931,640
1936 vol to date 233,659,653

Modest Advances Shown by Stocks In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—The stock market moved forward today for modest gains in various sections.

Transactions were at the rate of about 800,000 shares for the full session.

Equities in demand included Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Woolworth, American Tobacco "B," American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Texas Corp., Warner Bros., American Can, Allied Chemical, du Pont and General Electric.

Softening of the steels, brokers said, may have reflected a belief the C. I. O. victory in the Jones & Laughlin workers vote means collective bargaining in the entire steel industry, probably involving higher costs.

Fractional improvement was the rule in today's bond market.

U. S. Governments had a small and straggling advance, which proved most helpful to Federal Farm Mortgage 3s, up 6-32ds of a point.

Corporate liens up moderately in early trading included American Water Works 6s, Santa Fe 4s, Hiram Walker 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Telephone 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Frisco 4½s, Studebaker 6s, National Dairy Products 3¾s, and Missouri Pacific 5s,

International Hydro Electric 6s rose about 1¼ on quiet bidding. Great Northern 4s, a strong rail feature in recent sessions, slipped back a point.

Some of the foreign groups improved, with German, Colombian, and Polish obligations acting as pace-makers.

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—While buying tapered, many shares on the Curb Exchange held gains of fractions to more than 3 points in late trading today on an extension of yesterday's rally.

Aluminum of America, with a further rise of about 2 points, hovered around the peak of its comeback from a recent sinking trend. Great Atlantic & Pacific non-voting trust certificates, braced for a minor gain, as did Montgomery Ward A.

Several industrial specialties moved up 2 to 3 points or so, including Canadian Dredge & Dock and Avery & Sons.

Mining shares were mixed, with Lake Shore up more than a point and Newmont off about as much. Profit-taking on the rally was evident in a setback in Technicolor, off fractionally at one time. Pittsburgh Plate Glass, St. Regis Paper and United Paper also yielded a little ground.

Wheat Price Turns Down Late Today

CHICAGO, May 21 (AP)—Material downturns of wheat values took place late today, largely because of selling led by houses with eastern connections.

May wheat in particular displayed a decided downward trend. This was associated with notices of intentions to deliver 700,000 bushels on Chicago May wheat contracts tomorrow.

At the close, wheat ½-3¾ under yesterday's finish, May $1.28¼-⅜, July $1.20⅝-¾, Corn ⅛ off to 1½ up, May $1.33½, July $1.19⅜-½, and cats ½ lower to ¼ higher.

Farmers' National Grain Body Head Resigns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Clarence E. Huff's resignation as head of the Farmers National Grain Corporation is announced by the directors.

Mr. Huff, a former Kansas minister, was appointed head of the grain co-operative in 1930. Farmers National Grain Corporation was incorporated in 1929 and has operated in all principal grain markets since that date, handling an average of 100,000,000 bushels of grain a year.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows.

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.94⅞	$4.94⅞	$8.2397
Cables	4.94⅜	4.94¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0446⅛	.0446⅜	‡
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1686½	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2287	.2286	‡
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4018	.4018½	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5498	.5499	‡
Sweden—krona	.2548	.2548½	.2537
Norway—krone	.2485	.2484	.2537
Denmark—krone	.2207	.2207	.2537
Spain—peseta	‡	‡	.1267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0090³	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1880	.1876	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	‡
Finland—finm'k	.0218	.0218¾	.0426
Hungary—pengot	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.01898	.01898	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233½	.0233⅛	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3045	.3045	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0645	.0645	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0519	.2060
Peru—sol	.2610	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5500	.5700	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2881	.2877	.8440
India—rupee	.3733	.3726	.6180
Java—florin	.5520	.5520	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3074	.3061	*
Shanghai—dol	.2993	.2987	*
Str Stlmnts—dol	.5807	.5812	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5025	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00125	1.0010	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, May 21 (AP)—The position of the Treasury May 19: Receipts, $113,223,760.04; expenditures, $75,943,718.19; balance, $1,737,906,623.86; customs receipts for the month, $29,864,653.31. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,323,074,956.22; expenditures, $6,643,974,060.72, including $2,516,538,174.90 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,320,899,104.50; gross debt, $35,150,907,984.35, an increase of $51,268,289.19 over the previous day; gold assets, $11,906,835,155.42, including $675,518,488.26 of inactive gold.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, May 21—Wool top futures closed barely steady.

	Open	Last	Prev Last
July	107.6	107.6	107 5b
October	107.5	107.5	107.5
December	108.0	107.5	107.5
March	107.0	107.0	107.0b

b-Bid.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	46⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	48	47½	47½	+ ½
84½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	3	75	74	74	M'y 18
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	19	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
28⅝	24½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
36	30½	Addressog (.60g)	2	31	31	31	M'y 20
4⅜	2¼	Advance Rume	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y 18
90¼	67¼	Air Reduc (1a)	14	71¼	70⅛	70⅛	— ⅞
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	6	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
15⅜	11⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	14	12⅛	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
5⅜	3½	Alleghany	37	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
58½	4o	Alleg pf xw	2	50	49⅞	49⅞	M'y 10
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	49	48	48	
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	50	50	50	M'y 13
52⅛	39⅛	Alleg pr pf	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	—1¾
45⅜	33	Alleg Steel (.80g)	4	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	+1¾
27⅞	19¼	Allen Indust (1)	3	19	19	19	— ¼
258½	218	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	230½	230¼	230½	+1¼
33⅛	24⅛	Allied Mills (2g)	7	27	26½	26½	— ½
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20g)	15	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
85	79½	Allied St pf (5)	4	80	79½	79½	M'y 10
83½	58½	Allis-Ch Mfg(½g)	25	63⅝	63	63	
39¾	27½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	28	28	28	M'y 19
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	M'y 20
1147⅞	90	Amerada (2)	2	97⅜	93½	97¾	+2¾
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	9	88⅜	87½	88½	+2¾
41⅜	21½	Am Bank Note (¾g)	15	22¾	22½	22½	
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	5	63½	63½	63½	+ ¼
121	95½	Am Can (4a)	7	98½	98¼	98½	+ ½
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	155	155	155	M'y 20
71	50½	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	*7	56	55¼	55½	+ ¾
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	4	90	90	90	+1
99½	72	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	8	91	90	91	+ ¾
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	135½	135½	135½	+2½
105⅛	98	Am Chicle (4a)	2	103	103	103	+1
23⅜	13⅜	Am Colortype	7	17¼	17	17	M'y 20
30¾	22⅜	Am Coml Alco	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
33⅜	25¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	9	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
17	10¾	Am Europ	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'y 18
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	10	8	7¾	7⅞	
58⅞	37	Am & F P $6 pf	1	37	37	37	M'y 20
68⅞	45	Am & F P $7 pf	12	46	45	45	— ½
38½	18½	Am & F P 2 pf	13	22	21¼	21¼	— ¼
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	M'y 20
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	4	8¼	8	8	
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	5	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
52⅜	42	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	3	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
4¾	2½	Am Ice	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
27⅜	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	1	22	22	22	M'y 19
17¾	13⅛	Am Internat	2	14	14	14	
58⅞	42½	Am Loco	8	46	46	46	— ½
125	107	Am Loco pf	2	109⅛	109	109⅛	+ ⅞
29⅞	20½	Am M & Fdy (½g)	5	22	21½	21½	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	Am M & Met (.30g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
68¾	45½	Am Met (¼g)	9	51	50	50	—1
129½	115	Am Met 6% pf (6)	15	117	117	117	M'y 20
16½	8⅛	Am Pow & Lt	36	9⅛	8¾	9	— ¼
87⅛	53	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	9	57¾	57	57	+1⅛
72½	43¾	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	15	47	46½	47	+1
29½	20⅛	Am Rad & St S (.60)	40	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅛
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	45	35⅛	34¾	35	+ ⅜
36	28	Am Safety Raz (2)	7	28¼	28	28¼	M'y 20
29	22¼	Am Seating	5	24	24	24	+ ½
105¾	79⅜	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	21	86¾	86⅛	86⅛	—1⅛
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	142	142	142	
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	1	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	
67½	57½	Am Snuff (3a)	5	58¾	57½	58	M'y 13
73¼	48⅜	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	25	55⅞	55	55¼	
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	2	20½	20½	20½	
56⅞	43½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	47	47	47	+1
143¾	128¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	128¾	128¾	128¾	M'y 19
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	38	25¼	24	25¼	+1¼
187	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	167½	166½	167½	+1½
99	74¼	Am Tob B (5)	6	77	75½	77	+2
99⅞	74¼	Am Tob B (5)	12	78	77½	78	+1½
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	132	132	132	
20⅛	13⅛	Am Type Fdrs	8	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
29½	16¾	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	16	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
107	96¼	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	94⅜	94½	94½	—1¾
14⅜	8⅜	Am Woolen	18	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	— ¼
79	59¾	Am Wool pf (1k)	6	64¼	62½	64¼	+2
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	46	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	+ ½
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	2	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	1	58	58	58	M'y 20
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¼g)	114	53¼	52⅜	53⅛	— ¼
97	79	Anacon W & C (1½g)	1	81½	81½	81½	M'y 19
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	4	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ¾
37½	22	Andes Cop	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y 11
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	2	8	7	8	+ ⅛
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	*5	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ½
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	M'y 20
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	40	11⅜	11	11	
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	88	88	88	M'y 20
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	M'y 13
70½	57½	Armstrong Cork (1g)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	+1¼
16¼	12	Arnold Const (⅝g)	6	12	12	12	M'y 20
17⅜	10	Artloom	5	10½	10¼	10¼	M'y 17
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	6	17	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
101	93	Asd D Gd 1 pf (6)	*1	93	93	93	M'y 14
125	114	Asd D Gd 2 pf (3½g)	1	115	115	115	Apr 26
57½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (2)	1	52	52	52	M'y 19
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	52	88⅛	86¾	87¼	—1⅛
104	97½	Atlantic (2½)	3	100	100	100	
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	3	48⅜	48¼	48½	— ½
29	20	Atl G & W In	16	20	19¾	20	
44	30⅜	Atl G & W In pf	1	33	33	33	M'y 20
37	28	Atl Refin (1)	4	29⅜	29	29	
116½	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107	107	107	—1
18½	15¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	10	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	M'y 19
94	70	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	70	70	70	M'y 20
18¼	12¼	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'y 17
36¾	21⅞	Auburn Auto	1	24½	24½	24½	—1
9½	6⅛	Aust Nich	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	M'y 19
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	9	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	

—B—

11¼	6¼	Baldwin Loc	7	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
9½	5⅜	Baldwin Loc asd	7	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	1	94½	94½	94½	M'y 20
120	88½	Baldwin Loc pf asd	1	94½	94½	94½	— ½
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	42	32¾	32⅛	32⅛	— ½
47¾	33⅞	Balt & Ohio pf	1	38	38	38	— ½
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	42	42	42	+2
43⅜	29⅜	Barber Co (¾g)	8	32	31⅞	31½	+ ⅛
32	24½	Barker Bros	2	25½	25	25½	M'y 20
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	18	27⅜	26½	27	— ¼
20¼	14¼	Bayuk Cigar (⅝g)	3	15½	15⅜	15½	M'y 20
28¾	22⅛	Beatrice Cr (1g)	3	22½	22¼	22½	M'y 20
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'y 15
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	109	109	109	M'y 20
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	6	12¼	12	12¼	M'y 20
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	M'y 18
30½	19¼	Bendix Aviat (½g)	12	20½	20	20¼	+ ⅛
23¾	20¾	Bend Ind Ln (.95g)	10	20½	20½	20½	
62¾	50½	Best & Co (2½a)	1	51⅛	51½	51½	M'y 20
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	56	84⅜	83⅛	84¼	— ¼
20	18½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	2	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
129½	115¾	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	2	117	116	117	
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	2	54	54	54	M'y 20
38	27½	Black & Deck (½g)	3	28½	28½	28½	
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	8	24⅛	23¾	23¾	
49¾	31⅜	Boeing Airpl	20	34	34	34	
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	5	42¾	41¾	42	— ½
28	24¼	Borden (1.60)	6	24¾	24⅜	24½	+ ⅜
45⅛	38⅞	Borg-Warner	45	43⅝	44¼	44½	— ¼
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	5	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
4½	2⅛	Botany C M A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y 20
23¼	15	Bridgept Brass (.60)	7	16⅜	16½	16½	— ⅛
59⅞	41¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	10	43½	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅞
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	M'y 19
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)		42¾	42¾	42¾	M'y 19
8	3¼	Bklyn & Qu T	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
38⅛	17⅛	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	3	18	17⅛	17⅛	M'y 20
53	25⅞	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	26	28	27½	27⅝	+ ⅜
102¼	76	Bklyn-M-T-pf (6)	6	80	80	80¾	+2¾
52⅞	31	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	6	31½	31⅜	31½	
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	2	48	48	48	+3¼
24½	17½	Brunswick-Bal	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
25¼	15⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	2	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ¼
14⅜	8⅜	Budd Mfg	22	9¾	9½	9½	+ ⅛
98	71	Budd Mfg pf		71	71	71	M'y 14
13	8	Budd Wheel	38	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	+ ¾
45¼	31	Bullard Co (½g)	2	34	34	34	
65¼	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	2	55	55	55	+ ¼
35⅜	15½	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	8	27	26½	26½	— ½
11¾	7	Bush Term	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	28	28	28	M'y 20
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.30g)	3	14¼	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
36¼	28¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	30	30	30	— ¼
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	9	5¾	5½	5⅝	
33¾	20⅞	Byers Co	6	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	2	28½	28½	28½	

—C—

48⅛	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	3	39	38¾	39	+ ¼
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y 12
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	23	3¾	3½	3⅝	
20⅛	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	25	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
373⅜	26	Campbell Wy (1)	6	33⅜	28	33⅜	+ ⅛
38¼	25⅛	Can D G Ale	10	28⅜	28⅜	28½	— ¼
17½	12¾	Canad Pac	7	13¼	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
61½	48⅜	Cann Mills (½g)	1	49⅜	49¾	49¾	+ ¾
28⅛	14⅝	Cap Adm A	1	15	15	15	M'y 20
9½		Carriers & G (.05g)	6	8¾	8¼	8¼	
176½	138	Case (J I)	3	165½	165	165	+ ¼
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	6	90⅜	90	90	—1½
41¼	26⅜	Celanese (¾g)	128	40⅞	39¼	39¼	—1¼
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	113	113	113	
48¼	36½	Celotex (.40g)	5	42½	41¼	42½	+3⅜
39¼	31	Cent Aguir (1½a)	3	31½	31¼	31½	
12⅜	7⅛	Cent Fdy	12	8½	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
41¾	26	Cent R R NJ	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	M'y 20
24¾	12⅝	Cent Violeta Sug	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	M'y 20
14½	10⅛	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y 19
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	14	66⅜	65½	65½	+ ½
23⅜	14½	Certain-teed	7	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
60½	35½	Champ Pap & F (1a)	6	59⅝	59¼	59¼	— ¼
48	19	Checker Cab	2	16¾	16⅞	16¾	+ ¾
68⅞	54⅞	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	19	58⅜	58	58⅛	
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	2	97	96	97	M'y 20
90½	77½	Ches Corp (3)	3	80	80	80	+1
43¼	2½	Chi & E Ill	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'y 19
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	10	9⅞	9⅞	
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	12	4¼	4¼	4¼	
9½	11½	Chi & N W pf	4	14½	14½	14½	M'y 20
4	2⅛	Chi Gt West		2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	12	Chi Gt West pf		13	13	13	
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	4	25½	25	25½	— ¼
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	9	2¼	2	2	
7¼	4⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	14	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
33	21	Chi Pneu T	6	28⅜	25½	25½	— ⅞
70½	55⅞	Chi Pneu T pf (7ak)	3	60	60	60	+1
3⅜	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8¾	5¼	C R I & P 6% pf		8¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
10¼	3¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	7	7	7	
27½	18¼	Chi Yell Cab (2)	3	18¾	18½	18½	+ ¼
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	4	16	15⅞	15⅞	M'y 20
15⅞	12¼	Childs Co	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
135¼	106½	Chrysler (3½g)	18	113	112⅜	112⅞	—1⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	4	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	City Stores	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
40¼	32½	Clark Equip (1.60)	3	37⅜	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅜
44¾	35	Clev Gr Br (½g)	10	41⅞	41¼	41¼	— ¾
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (3)	3	91½	89½	91½	+6
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	9	154	150⅜	154	M'y 20
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58⅛	58	58	M'y 14
25¾	19½	Colg-Palm (½)	15	21⅜	21½	21½	
104½	103¼	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	M'y 20
62¾	51⅜	Coll & Atk (2a)	5	54	54	54	— ⅜
51⅞	33	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	5	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ¼
20⅞	11⅛	Colum G&E (.20g)	42	12¼	11⅞	12	— ⅛
108	93	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	93	93	93	M'y 18
39½	31	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	8	34⅜	33	34⅜	+1⅜
48⅛	38½	Colum F pf (2¾)	3	40	39½	40	M'y 20
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	3	115	114⅛	115	M'y 20
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	10	63½	62½	62½	+ ½
114	100	Coml Crd pf (4¼)	2	105	104½	104½	M'y 17
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	8	66	66	66	+ ½
120	103⅞	Cm I Tr cv pf (4¼)	6	104	103⅞	104	M'y 19
21¼	13⅜	Coml Solv (.60a)	19	14	14	14	
3	2	Comwlth & Sou	84	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
75⅝	47¾	Com & Sou pf (3)	11	51	50	51	+1
19½	13¼	Conde Nast	2	15½	15½	15½	M'y 20
45½	36¾	Congoleum-N (2)	15	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ½
13¼	15	Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14½	— ½
18⅞	11⅛	Consol Cigar	8	12½	11¾	12½	M'y 20
13¼	8⅛	Con Coal	7	11⅜	11	11⅜	
49⅞	34	Con Edis (1g)	16	36	35½	35½	+ ¼
108	103	Con Edis pf (5)	3	103½	103½	103½	— ⅜
5¾	3	Con Film	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18¾	12⅛	Con Film pf	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
17⅞	14½	Con Oil (¾g)	50	16	15⅝	16¾	
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil 5% pf (5)	*1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+1⅜
10⅝	5½	Con RR Cuba pf	3	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
1⅛	⅜	Con Text	31	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
37⅞	20⅜	Contnr Corp (1.20)	6	31¾	31½	31½	+ ¼
37⅜	21¾	Cont Bak A	7	24⅜	24	24	+ ⅜
5¼	2⅞	Cont Bak B	12	3½	3	3	
109¾	87	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	91½	91½	91½	M'y 20
69½	56⅝	Con Can (3)	10	57	55⅞	55⅞	— ⅛
25¾	19¾	Cont Diam F (½g)	4	20¼	20	20	+ ¼
42¾	35⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U.S. and Corporate Bonds Generally Firm—Curb List Higher

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m. Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
972 3¾s '46-56	109.11	109.9	109.11
6 3¾s '40-43 June	108.15	108.15	108.15
2 3¾s'41	106.9	106.9	106.9
1 3¼s '44-46	105.30	105.30	105.30
10 3¼s '49-52	104.4	104.4	104.4
1 3s '46-48	103.27	103.27	103.27
14 3s '51-55	102.18	102.12	102.15
18 2¾s '55-60	100.16	100.14	100.16
5 2¾s '45-47 reg	102.4	102.4	102.4
27 2¾s '51-54	99.18	99.16	99.18
37 2¾s '56-59	99.15	99.12	99.14
6 2½s '49-53	97.17	97.17	97.17

Federal Farm Mortgage

17 2¾s '42-47	101.6	101.6	101.6
3 3s '47	102.25	102.25	102.25
2 3s '49	102.2	102.1	102.2

Home Owners' Loan

15 15 3s A '52	101.22	101.19	101.22
106 2¼s'49	100.2	99.30	100
3 2¼s '42-44	99.17	99.15	99.17

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany 5s'44	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5 Alleghany 5s'49	92¼	92	92¼
15 Alleghany 5s'50 st	62⅜	62⅛	62⅛
21 Allegh Val 4s'42	108⅞	109⅛	108⅞
7 Allied Strs 4½s'51	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
24 Am&For P 5s 2030	78½	78	78
2 Am Ice 5s'53	95½	95½	95½
3 AmIGChem 5½s'49	106½	106½	106½
1 Am Int 5½s'49	106	106	106
14 Am T&T 5½s'43	114	113½	113¾
8 Am T&T 3¾s'66	97⅞	97½	97⅞
5 Am T&T cv 4½s'39	105	105	105
16 Am T&T 3¼s'61	98½	98	98
1 Am T Frd cv '50	148¾	148¾	148¾
5 Am W W & E 6s '75	104	103⅞	104
10 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¾	105½	105¾
8 Arm Del 4s '57	97½	97¼	97½
8 Arm Del 4s '55	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
5 Arm 4½s '39	102½	102½	102½
1 Armstrong C 4s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
17 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108¾	108⅝	108¾
17 AT&SF 4s '95	119⅜	110	110
5 AT&SF aj 4s '95	104½	104½	104½
4 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	105	105	105
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-'55	106	106	106
24 A C Line 1st4s '52	102⅝	102½	102⅝
3 ACL cit 4s '52	94⅜	94	94⅜
4 A C Line 4½s '64	92½	92	92
1 A C Line 5s '45	104	104	104
1 Atl & Dan 1st4s '48	52	52	52
3 Atl Refin 5s '37			

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
	100 10-32	100 10-32	100 10-32
10 B&O rfg 6s '95	98⅛	98	98
4 B&O 1st 5s '48	114¼	114	114¼
8 B&O rfg 5s '95	85¾	85¾	85¾
24 B & O 5s '98 P	85	85	85
3 B&O 5s 2000 D	84	84	84
25 B&O cv 4½s '60	76¾	76⅛	76⅛
4 B&O 4s '48	106¾	106⅜	106¾
2 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	104	103⅞	104
6 B&O 4s '95 reg	92	92	92
1 Bang&Ar 4s cv '51st	110	110	110
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	123⅝	123¾	123⅝
8 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103¾	103½	103¾
2 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95⅛	95¼	95¼
10 Boston&Me 5s '67	84½	84	84
9 Boston&Me 5s '55	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
2 Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	24¼	24¼	24¼
11 BotConMills 6½s '34	29	27¾	29
5 BotConM 6½s '34ct	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Bthy Edis 3¼s '66	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
28 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	80	80	80
10 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	105¼	105	105
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97	96½	97
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Bruns & West 4s '38	102	102	102
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	86¾	86⅝	86¾
7 Bush Term 5s '55	62	60	62
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	60	60	60
2 Can Sou 5s '62	114	114	114
5 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	117¼	117¼	117¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	112⅞	112⅝	112⅝
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113⅜	113⅜	113¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Ally	115¾	115⅝	115⅝
107 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117⅜	117⅛	117⅜
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	124½	124½	124½
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	102¼	102¼	102¼
24 Can Pac 4s perp	93½	93½	93½
2 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	19¾	19⅞	19⅞
23 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Cen Ill 1st 3½s '66	03¼	103⅛	103⅛
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	99¼	99¼	99¼
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107¾	107½	107½
4 Cen R R N J 5s '87	64	63½	64
4 Certain-td 5½s '48	86	85⅛	85
6 ChampionP&F43/4s'50	105¾	105⅝	105¾
37 Ches Corp 5s '44	115⅜	115	115⅜
7 C & O 3½s '96 D	97	97	97
5 C & O 4½s '92	113½	113½	113½
5 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97	96⅞	97
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	55	55	55
10 CB&Q 4½s '77	110	110	110
6 CB&Q gen 4¼s '58	111	110	111
1 CB&Q 4s 1lI '49	110½	110½	110½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '5 1 /	39	38¾	39
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	37½	37½	37½
2 Chi & Ill 5s '54	101½	101¾	101¾
6 Chic Gt West 4s '59	44¾	44⅝	44¾
16 Chi I & L 6s '66	17⅞	18⅛	17¼
7 Chi I & L 5s '66	17½	17¼	17½
8 Chi I & Sou 4s '58	103	103	103

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 CM&SP2gen 4s '89	57	57	57
33 CMSP & Pac 5 '75	30⅞	30½	30¾
58 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	10	9¾	9¾
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	28½	28⅛	28⅛
30 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	43	43	43
23 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	18¾	18¼	18¼
9 Chi & NW 4s '87	40½	40½	40½
3 Chi & NW 3½s '87	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
2 CRI & P 1½s '52A	20	20	20
40 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	12½	12⅛	12½
14 CRI&P rfg 4s'34	21⅜	21	21½
4 CRI&P rfg 4s'34 ct	17⅝	17½	17½
2 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	91¼	91¼	91¼
2 C Un Sta 3¾s'63	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
75 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102¼	102	102¼
7 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Childs Co 5s '43	87	87	87
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Cin Un Term 5s '57C	108½	107½	107½
6 CCC&StLS&S'63 105⅜	105 11-32	105	11-32
5 CCC&StL 4½s '77	94½	94½	94½
6 Clev Un Term 5s '73	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
8 Clev UnTerm4½s'77C	101½	101⅜	101⅜
11 Col & So 4½s '80	64⅛	63½	63½
15 Columbia G 5s '52 May	103	102½	102⅝
15 Columbia G 5s 1961	100Q	100⅜	100⅜
5 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	106	106	106
16 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	98½	98⅜	98⅝
6 Con Coal Del 5s '60	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
1 Con Edis 4¼s '46	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	102⅝	102½	102½
8 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107⅜	107¼	107¼
31 Con Oil 3½s '51	101¼	101	101¼
3 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102	102	102
4 Consum Pow 3½s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Container Cor 6s '46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6 Container 5s 43	101½	101½	101½
2 Crown Will 6s 51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Cuba RR 7½s 36	63	62¾	63
1 Cuba RR 7½s 36 ct	62	62	62
1 Cuba R R 5s 52	51	51	51
26 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	91	90¾	91
1 Del P&L 4½s '71	105½	105½	105½
5 Del P&L 4¼s 69	102	102	102
1 Den G&E 5s 51 st	107¾	107¾	107¾
13 D&R G 4s 36	27½	27¼	27¼
9 D&R G W 5s 55 Asd	16	15½	16
5 Det Ed 4½s 61	113½	113½	113½
5 Det & Mack 1st 4s 95	60	60	60
5 Det & Mack 2d 4s 95 As	55	55	55
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s65	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 El Auto Lite 4s 52	108¾	108½	108½
28 Erie rfg 5s 67	79¾	79¼	79¾
5 Erie rfg 5s 75	79	79	79
36 Erie gen lien 4s 96	83	83	83
3 Erie cv 4s 53A	83½	83½	83½
2 Erie cv 4s 53 B	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Fairbanks Morse4s'56	102	102	102
1 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	102½	102½	102½
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	73	73	73
1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	102⅜	101⅞	102⅛
2 GenMotAccept3¾s'51	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	83½	83	83
1 Goodrich 4¼s '56	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Goodrich 6s '45	104¾	104½	104¾
13 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104¾	104⅝	104¾
2 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	99½	99	99
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	104	104	104
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	112	112	112
59 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	141½	140	140½
15 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	110¼	109½	110⅛
32 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	93½	93⅜	93⅜
3 G Bay & W deb B	12	12	12
1 Gulf M & N 5s '50	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2 Gulf St Util 5s '61	95½	95½	95½
3 Gulf St Util 4½s '56	103⅜	103¼	103¼
29 Hiram Walker 4½s'45	105¼	105	105
1 Hous OilTex 5½s'40	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	46¾	46½	46¾
1 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	120	120	120
12 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	75	75	75
53 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	30	29¾	30
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
18 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	73¾	73	73½
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	80½	80½	80½
2 Ill Cen&StL&NO 5s'63A	83¼	83	83¼
7 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	78¼	77½	77½
1 Ind & Lou 4s '56	37	37	37
11 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	102	102	102
6 Ind Un Ry 3½s'86	101½	101½	101½
4 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104⅝	104½	104¼
3 Interb R Tr 5s '32	75½	75½	75½
10 Interb R Tr 6s '32	26¼	26	26
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32ct	21½	21½	21½
1 Interb Rtr rfg 5s'66	73¾	73½	73½
1 Interb RTr rf 5s'66 ct	71½	71½	71½
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Int Agric 5s '42 st	101	101	101
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	35¾	35¾	35¾
39 Int Hydro El 6s '44	74½	73	74
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	80¼	80¼	80¼
3 Int Paper 6s '55	98¾	98¾	98¾
7 Int Paper 5s '47	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
14 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	81¼	81¼	81¼
41 Int T&T 4½s '52	67¼	65¾	66¾
31 Int T&T 5s '55	71¾	70⅞	71¾
10 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	8	8	8
4 Jame&F&Clea 4s '59	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 K C South 3s '50	87	86¾	87
1 K C Term 4s '60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	100½	100½	100½
2 Kresge Found 4s '45	105¼	105	105
14 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60	59¾	59¾
6 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	59½	59½	59½
2 Lac Gas 5s '39	93¾	93⅜	93⅜
11 L S & M S 3½s '97	101½	101½	101½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	33	32¾	33¾
3 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	101½	101½	101½
17 Loews 3½s '46	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Long Isl gen 4s '38	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	127¾	127¾	127¾
2 Loud&N 4½s 2003	104½	104½	104½
1 Louis & N 4s '40	106½	106½	106½
1 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1 Manat Sug 7½s'42	57¾	57¾	57¾
4 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	31½	31¼	31½
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Mich Cen 4s '40	105½	105½	105½
1 MilElRy&L 5s '61 B	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
6 MilSpart&NW 4s '47	36¾	36¾	36¾
8 M & S L en 5s '34 ct	15¾	15¼	15¼
7 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	23½	23½	23½
7 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	77¾	77½	77¾
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	71	71	71
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	88	88	88
10 Mo Pac 5½s '49	15½	15¼	15½
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	42¾	42¼	42¼
7 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	42	42	42
6 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	19¼	19⅛	19⅛
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	42¼	42¼	42¼
7 Monongah Ry 4s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
17 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94¾	94¼	94¼
2 Montreal Tr 5s'41	101½	101¼	101¼
11 Mor & Essex 5s'55	98⅛	98	98⅛
16 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	89⅛	88½	85½
5 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	91	90½	91
5 Nassau El 4s'51	31	31	31
28 Nat Dairy 2¾s'51	103⅞	103½	103⅞
23 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	104½	104½	104⅝
17 NtRRMex 4½s'26 asd	6	5⅞	6
1 N O Gt Nor 5s'83	91¼	91¼	91¼
4 N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	96¾	96⅜	96¾
8 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	96	95¼	96
10 N Orl Term 4s'53	91⅜	91¼	91⅜
11 NO Tex&M 4½s'56	50	50	50
5 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	53	53	53
1 NO Tex&M 5s'35 A	47½	47½	47½
1 NO Tex&M 5s'54 B	52½	52½	52½
11 NYC cv 6s'44	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
34 NYC rfg 5s 2013	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
4 NYC 4½s 2013 A	89½	89½	89⅝
8 NYC cn 4s'98	97½	97¼	97½
53 NYC 3½s'52	109⅝	109¼	109⅜
1 NYC 3¾s'46	102	102	102
16 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	89¼	89⅛	89¼
9 NYC&HR 3½s'97	96¼	96⅛	96¼
1 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	91¾	91⅜	91¾
2 NY Chi&StL 6s'38	100¼	10 0	100
4 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	98¾	98½	98¾
26 NY Chi&StL 4½s'78	87⅜	86⅞	86¾
1 NY Chi&StL 6s'46	104	104	104
2 NY Chi&StL 4s'37			
	101 2-32	101 2-32	101 2-32
5 NY Conn 4½'53	109⅜	108⅝	109⅜
18 NY Dock Co 5s'38	59¼	59	59
5 NY Edis 3¼s'65	106	105⅞	106
3 NY Edis 3¼s'66	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 NY G El H&P 5s'48	123	123	123
1 NY Lack&W 4s'73 A	97	97	97
1 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	61	61	61
3 NYNH&H 4½'67	41	41	41
5 NYNH&H 4s '55	37¾	37⅜	37⅜
5 NYNH&H 4s '56	38¼	38¼	38¼
28 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	23⅞	23	23⅞
24 NY O & W gen4s '55	14½	14	14¼
7 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	13¼	13¼	13¼
10 Niagara Hu 5½s'50	102⅝	102½	102½
3 Norf Sou 5s'61 ct	29	29	29
5 Norf Sou 5s'61A	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
1 Norf & W 4s '96	116¼	116¼	116¼
3 Nor Am Co 5s '61	104	104	104
8 Nor Am Co 5s'69C	102¾	102½	102½
46 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111	110¾	110⅞
21 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	103¼	103	103
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	103	103	103
12 Nor Pac 4s '97	105	104¾	104¾
25 Ohio Ed 4s '65	103⅝	103⅛	103¼
3 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s'46	118	117½	118
2 Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	106	106	106
10 Otis Stl 4½s '62	89¼	89¼	89¼
4 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	97¾	97¼	97¼
2 Pac T&T 5½s '66B	100¾	100¾	100¾
7 Pa Pict 6s '55	100⅛	100	100
6 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	99⅞	99¾	99¾
37 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	101⅛	100¾	100¾
18 Pen Co 4s '63	102	101½	101⅝
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	116¼	116¼	116¼
2 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	118	118	118
32 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	110	109⅝	109⅞
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	106½	106½	106½
6 Pen RR 4½s deb '90	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4 Pen RR 4s '48 st	111½	111½	111½
12 Pen RR 4s '70	98¾	98⅛	98⅜
45 Pen RR 3¼s '52	100¾	100½	100¾
7 Pere Marq 5s '56	101⅜	101½	101½
7 Pere Marq 4½s '80	95	95	95
26 Phila Co 5s '67		100¼	100
15 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	121½	121¼	121½
4 Ph Read C&I 5s '72	29¾	29	29¾
15 Philippine Ry 4s '37	26	25¾	25¾
1 Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	108½	108½	108½
15 PCC & StL 5s '75 B	116½	116½	116½
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s '59B	90¼	90¼	90¼
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	91	91	91
1 Pitts Y & Ash 4s '48	109	109	109
1 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	59	59	59
110 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	28¾	26½	28
1 Potomac El P 3½s'66	102	102	102
37 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 ww	104	103⅞	103⅞
4 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 xw	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Purity Bak 5s '48	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
10 Readg 4½s '97 A	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	108	107½	108
11 Republic Steel 5½s '54	117½	117½	117½
3 Republic Steel 4½s '61	97	96⅝	96⅝
20 Republic Steel 4½s '56	97¼	96¾	97¼

Total today, 6,192,000; previous day, 7,338,000; week ago, 7,989,000; year ago, 6,915,000; two years ago, 11,663,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,479,247,000; year ago, 1,515,081,000; two years ago 1,378,868,000.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
		Wheat			
May	1.31	1.31¾	1.28¼	1.28¼	—.03¾
July	1.21¼	1.22½	1.20⅜	1.20⅝	—.01
Sept.	1.19½	1.20½	1.18¾	1.19	—.00½
		Corn			
May	1.32⅞	1.34½	1.32½	1.33½	+.00½
July	1.18¾	1.20⅛	1.18¾	1.19⅜	+.00⅜
Sept.	1.09⅞	1.09⅞	1.08¾	1.09⅜	+.00⅜
		Oats			
May	.51¾	.52¼	.51½	.51½	—.00⅜
July	.44	.44¾	.44⅛	.44½	+.00¼
Sept.	.39	.39⅝	.38⅝	.39¼	+.00⅛
		Rye			
May	1.18	1.18¼	1.16¼	1.17	+.00⅛
July	1.06	1.06¾	1.05½	1.06⅜	+.00⅜
Sept.	.92	.92¾	.91⅝	.92½	—.00⅛

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Sept.	15.82	15.90	15.77	15.90	+.12
Dec.	16.18	16.35	16.13	16.35	+.19

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Fri	Thurs
Advances	371	610
Declines	235	105
Unchanged	185	119
Total issues	791	834

Stock Averages

(60 Stocks)
By the Associated Press

Month ago	67.6	Previous day	67.8
Month ago	69.6	Year ago	60.2
1937 high	75.3	1937 low	65.4

New York Curb

Closing Prices Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Ainsworth (xg)	15¼	15¼	15¾
100	Air Devices Corp	3½	3½	3¾
650	Alum Co Am	147½	144	147½
50	Alum Co pf (6)	117½	117½	117½
900	Alum Ltd	113	110	110
200	Alm Airlines	21¾	21½	21¾
200	Am Beverage	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Am Box Board (70g)	20½	20⅝	20½
1000	Am Centrifugal	4½	4	4
225	Am Citr P&LA (3h)	32⅝	31¾	31¾
300	AmCiP&LAww (2¾h)	33½	33⅝	33¾
300	Am City P&LB	3¾	3¾	3¾
2100	Am Cyan B (.60)	32	31½	31¾
200	Am & Fgn P war	2½	2⅜	2½
800	Am Gas&El (1.40)	33⅝	32	32⅝
100	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	33½	33½	33½
100	Am Lt&T (1.20d)	19¼	19¼	19¼
900	Am Maracaibo	1⅞	1¾	1¾
100	Am Pneu	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3700	Am Sup Power	1½	1⅜	1⅜
100	Am Sup P pf	32¼	32¼	32¼
200	Ang Wupp (.20a)	7	6⅞	6⅞
90	Appal El P pf (7)	108	108	108
100	Arctur Rad Tube	1½	1½	1½
300	Ark Nat Gas	7⅞	7¾	7¾
200	Ark Nat Gas A	7	7¾	7¾
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1600	As G & El A	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	As G&El pf	21	19¾	21
10	Atl Cst Line Co (2¼a	50¾	50¾	50¾
400	Atlas Corp war	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Atlas Ply (¾g)	23¼	22¾	23¼
1100	Austin Silver M	2	1⅞	2
1300	Automat Prod	7⅜	6¾	6¾
500	Auto V Mach (⅛)	10⅛	10	10⅛
200	Avery & Sons	10	9¼	9¼
10	Axton Fis A	32	32	32
800	Baldwin Bond rt	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Barium Stk Stl	5½	5	5⅛
100	Bell Aire	12¼	12¼	12¼
300	Bellanca Aire	6	6	6
600	Berk & Gay Furn	2¾	2¼	2¾
100	Bickfords (120)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
100	Bliss E W	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
500	Blue Ridge (.15g)	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
100	Blue Rid cv pf(3h)	46	46	46
30	Bohack (HC) 1 pf	34¼	34	34¼
150	Bowm Bilt H 1 pf	25	25	25
100	Bowm Bilt H 2pf	4½	4½	4½
1200	Bras T&L (.90g)	23¾	23¾	23¾
200	Breeze Corp	10	9¾	10
200	Bridgpt Mach (¾g)	18½	18¼	18½
100	Brill A	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Brown Co pf	72	71½	72
500	Brown F & W (.30g)	14	13¾	14
100	Brown P Dist	1¾

Vince Di Maggio May Equal Joe's Freshman Record

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

American League baseball fans read l)t season of Joe Di Maggio's accomplishments. They followed the Pacific Coast League sensation out of San Francisco and into the spring training camp of the Yankees. They followed his 29 home runs, his 206 base hits, his 125 runs batted-in and his freshman hitting average of .323. They watched that slugging record and an equally brilliant fielding mark help the Yanks win the world championship.

Now another Di Maggio is carving his name in the record books of major league baseball. He is Vince of the Boston Bees, who probably will not carry his club to the National League pennant, but who may help blast a place in the standing higher than its sixth-place finish of last year.

Vince Di Maggio's struggle for recognition in the senior circuit deserves much praise. It was an uphill battle from the start.

Tried Third Base

When the young Italian reported to Manager Bill McKechnie at the Bees' St. Petersburg training camp this spring, he was put on third base. McKechnie needed a third sacker desperately. Vince had played the infield for a while in the Pacific Coast League and was willing to try again.

But his efforts were hopeless, particularly his throwing. He has an outfielder's arm, and although he knocked down most every drive hit in the general direction of the "Hot Corner," he threw several balls so far over first base that not even Long George Kelly could have caught them on a step ladder. Vince's batting fell off. Or rather, he couldn't get started. He was trying too hard. The pressure placed the young rookie under great handicap.

Later in the training grind, however, McChechnie sent Di Maggio back to the outfield, where he belongs, and the Californian's batting and fielding was so improved he has been in the Boston line-up ever since. As the Bees toured the Grapefruit League, Vince hit in 13 consecutive games. The McKechniemen have played 23 regular-season games. Di Maggio has played center field in every one of them. And he is probably anchored there.

On May 7 the Bees were at home ready to open a series with the Cincinnati Reds. Di Maggio's batting average was .214, which is nothing to write home about. Fortunately for Vince, practically the entire Boston club was in a slump, so McKechnie kept him in there. That day against the Reds, Di Mag hit a single in three times up, lifting his average to .217. The next day it rose to .222. Then it continued going up—.224, .225, .240, .250, .259, .256 and this morning it stood at .269.

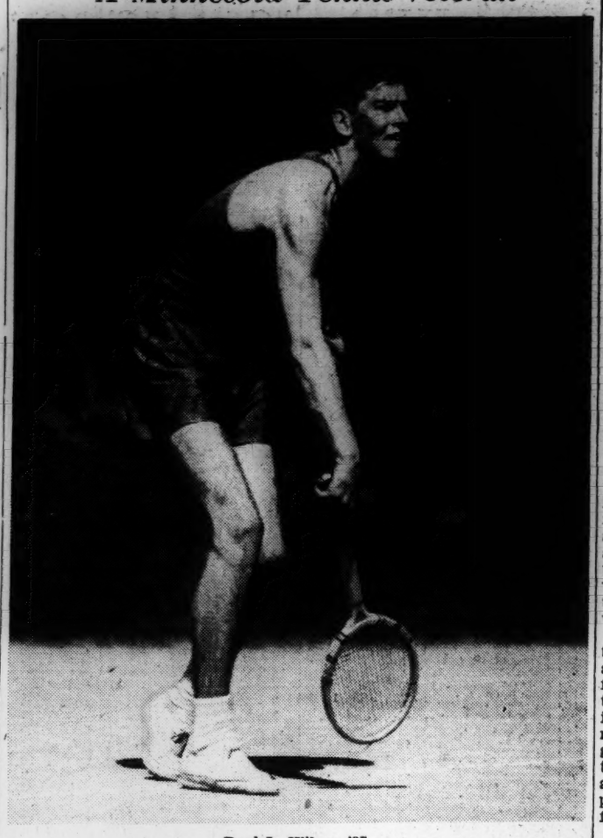
Rivals Joe's Record

Since that May 7 afternoon, Joe's brother has hit safely in nine consecutive contests against the Pirates, Cubs, Dodgers and Reds. Yesterday in Cincinnati he smashed his fourth and fifth home runs of the season to help the Bees triumph, 4 to 1, and remain unbeaten on this, their first western tour. Vince has now contributed nine hits in his last 24 trips to the plate, which averages a robust .375. He is rivaling the freshman record of brother Joe.

In other National League games, the Giants defeated the Cardinals, 7 to 4; the Cubs beat the Dodgers, 6 to 1, and the Pirates stopped the Phillies, 5 to 2. The Pirates increased their first-place margin to 4½ games over the Cards, who were beaten by Dick Bartell's ninth-inning homer with the bases full.

The American League pennant race was shuffled yesterday. The Indians walked all over the Red Sox, 16 to 5, and took the lead away from the Athletics, who lost to the Tigers by 3 to 2. The Yankees, defeated by the White Sox, 3 to 1, dropped to third. The Red Sox slipped to seventh, Washington and Chicago moving up. The Senators scored over the Browns in 12 innings, 5 to 4.

A Minnesota Tennis Veteran



Paul L. Wilcox '37

New York Managers As 'Professors' At Teachers' College

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—Teachers' College, Columbia University, is arranging a new course of study for the pedagogue. Briefly, it is to teach them how to hit a home run. In other words, it is going to have a class in baseball coaching with "Professor" Joe McCarthy, manager of the Yankees, and "Professor" Bill Terry, manager of the Giants, to show teachers how to do it.

It is proposed that "Professors" McCarthy and Terry will bring in some of their "stars" to address the classes. Among these will be Louis Henry Gehrig, "Professor Emeritus of Wham"; Anthony Lazzeri, Melvin Ott and Carl Hubbell. Baseball "fans" require no Who's Who on any of these.

Indications are that this class will be crowded. Anyone who wishes to enter it will, however, have to show he has more than a personal interest. This proved, he will be permited to study under these professionals just what 's the proper thing to do when one is on third with two out and Gehrig at bat with with two strikes on him

Announcement says that each manager would speak at one session of the course. Dates and details of the arrangement have not been finally decided upon, but William L. Hughes, associate professor of physical education at Teachers' College, said he hoped to arrange everything with the Yankees and the Giants when they come home.

There will be 15 sessions between Aug. 2 and 20, it was added.

The course will carry one credit for a degree of Bachelor or Master of Education.

Alice Marble in Final; Defeats Margot Lumb

LONDON, May 21 (AP)—Alice Marble advanced to the final round of the Surrey tennis championships today. The American singles titleholder crushed Margot Lumb, British squash racquets champion, 6—4, 6—0 after the British girl had held her even at 4—4 in the opening set.

Miss Marble's opponent in the finals will be Freda James of England, who eliminated Katharine Winthrop of Boston, 6—2, 6—3.

Four Curtis Cup Golfers to Enter Trans-Mississippi

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 21 (AP)—Four cup team stars and a bevy of the state champions will converge on San Antonio June 1 for the eleventh annual women's trans-Mississippi golf tournament.

Slender Marion Miley, Lexington, Kentucky, meteor, will defend the title she won last year at Denver.

Three of her Curtis Cup companions, Patty Berg of Minneapolis; Mrs. O. S. Hill, the Kansas City veteran, and Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite, Fort Worth ,Texas, were listed among the foremost challengers.

The homefolk, however, leaned toward Mrs. Dan Chandler of Dallas, former Texas and Old Mexico champion and twice medalist of the Women's Southern. She gives par a scare each time she tees off.

Still another Texan rated high was Betty Jameson, the 18-year-old San Antonio schoolgirl state champion and former southern titleholder.

Lucile Robinson Mann of Milwaukee, Patti Newbold of Wichita, Kan., a former champion; Helen Hoffman and Betty Botterill of Salt Lake City and Mrs. R. D. Roper of Phoenix, Ariz., recent winner of the southwestern, were other links luminaries listed.

Qualifying will start Monday, June 1, and 18-hole matches through the semifinals will be held daily thereafter until the 36-hole championship match on Saturday, June 5.

HOME RUN LEADERS

By the Associated Press

Yesterday's Homers

Di Maggio, Bees	2
Jensen, Pirates	1
Lombardi, Reds	1
Hartnett, Cubs	1
Parmelee, Cubs	1
Bartell, Giants	1
Bonura, White Sox	1
Lazzeri, Yankees	1
Higgins, Red Sox	1

The Leaders

Bartell, Giants	9
Medwick, Cardinals	7
Kampouris, Reds	6
Johnson, Athletics	6
Selkirk, Yankees	5
Bonura, White Sox	5
Walker, Tigers	5

League Totals

National	100
American	80
Total	180

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Pam Barton, 19, won British women's golf title. Cubs traded Chuck Klein, Fabian Kowalik and reported sum of $50,000 to Phils for Curt Davis and Ethan Allen.

Calgary Signs Lutz

CALGARY, Alta., May 21 (CP)—Larry Lutz, University of California tackle who gained all-America rating in 1935 and honorable mention in the mythical team selections last year, will be with Calgary Bronks in the Western Canada Rugby Conference this fall. Lutz is the second United States grid star signed by Bronks this year. Pete Higgins, Gonzaga quarterback, announced his intention of moving here several weeks ago.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	18	6	.750
St. Louis	14	11	.560
New York	14	12	.538
Chicago	13	12	.520
Brooklyn	11	13	.458
Boston	10	13	.435
Philadelphia	10	16	.385
Cincinnati	8	15	.348

Results May 20

Boston 4, Cincinati 1.
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 2.
New York 7, St. Louis 4.
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	21	8	.579
Philadelphia	12	9	.571
New York	13	10	.565
Detroit	13	11	.542
Washington	12	13	.480
Chicago	10	12	.455
Boston	9	11	.450
St. Louis	8	14	.364

Results May 20

Chicago 3, New York 1.
Washington 5, St. Louis 4 (12 innings).
Cleveland 16, Boston 5.
Detroit 3, Philadelphia

High-Goal Polo Players Plan Many Matches

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., May 21—Low-goal players will not monopolize the tremendous interest in polo this season, as plans are now completed for the biggest tournament play among the high-goal stars in the history of the Meadow Brook Club, and the stars are already engaged in practice play in preparation for the matches.

Stewart B. Iglehart, who is celebrating his first season as a 10-goal player, and Thomas Hitchcock Jr., who enjoyed the distinction some time ago, will top the teams in most of the high-goal battles, but there will be plenty more candidates to vie with them for the honors, as Mexico, the Argentines and California are already busy planning invasions of the classic fields during the season. Strong United States Army teams are also included, and there will probably be English visitors in their individual capacities, to fill the various quartets.

Mexico, runner-up to the Argentines in the Olympic championships at Berlin last year, will make their first Long Island appearance, though they have been as far East as Washington in earlier days. They will make their debut in the high-goal group for the Meadow Brook cups in the June tournaments of that club, and will be quartered at the Army polo center, just across from the fields of the Meadow Brook Club.

To Use New System

A new system, analogous to the circuit championships, will be used for the Meadow Brook championships. With 14 teams already listed for the event, the teams will be divided into two groups of seven each. Each of these will play a round robin with each of the other six, on a percentage basis, and then the leading teams in each will fight out the final for the cups. This will insure a full test of each team, and will eliminate the lose-and-out system of past seasons, with its loss of many stars early in the matches.

To further accommodate the public, the club is erecting a second series of stands, in addition to the big blue structure at International Field. For this, Hitchcock Field, one of the new layouts of the club across the tracks, adjoining the Roosevelt Raceway and the Army Field, has been selected, and a new steel and concrete stand is now in process of erection. The Long Island Railroad has built a new station at Meadow Brook, to take care of the expected crowds, and there will also be ample parking spaces provided.

Mexicans Start Soon

The Californians have been selected by Charles H. Jackson, governor of the Pacific Coast Circuit of the United States Polo Association, though no details of the personnel have been announced as yet. The Mexicans, probably including most of the stars which recently defeated a strong United States Army team at Mexico City, are also scheduled to start in a few days.

The plans for the invasion of the Argentines, by which a 30-goal team will compete in the open championships in September, have also been completed, and most of the other stars participating in the earlier tournaments will also remain for this tourney. Manuel Andrada, Andres Gazzotti, and Luis Duggan, of the Olympic and Cup of the Americas team, will be supplemented by Heriberto Duggan, who has never been seen here. They will not arrive in time for the June tourneys, but will participate in the later events.

This will result in three months of practically uninterrupted play on the club fields, the longest stretch in the history of the game in this country. It will be halted temporarily for the junior championships, which will be held this year in the historic field of the Point Judith Club, at Narragansett Pier, where high-goal play prevailed from the earliest days of the sport, but which has been an absentee from the lists of late years. Under the new regulations, high-goal players may be included among the junior teams, which are limited to a total of 20 goals, and Iglehart, Hitchcock and others are likely to take part there also.

N. Y. U. Elects Two Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—New York University women athletes have chosen captains for two of their intercollegiate sports teams for next year. Mary A. Harris of Belleville, N. J., is the new fencing leader, while Marie Crotty of Jersey City, N. J., will lead the lawn tennis team. Miss Harris is also president of the Intercollegiate Women's Fencing Association.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	22	6	.786
Minneapolis	16	13	.552
Toledo	16	15	.516
St. Paul	12	14	.462
Kansas City	11	14	.440
Columbus	12	17	.414
Louisville	11	16	.407
Indianapolis	11	16	.407

Results May 20

St. Paul 3, Toledo 0.
Minneapolis 3, Columbus 1.
Kansas City 8, Indianapolis 6.
Milwaukee 3, Louisville 2.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	30	16	.652
Sacramento	30	18	.625
Los Angeles	27	20	.574
San Diego	26	22	.542
Portland	22	23	.489
Seattle	20	25	.444
Missions	17	31	.354
Oakland	15	32	.319

Results May 20

Missions 6, Oakland 1.
San Francisco 6, Los Angeles 0.
Portland 7, Sacramento 4.
Seattle 5, San Diego 0.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	18	7	.720
Buffalo	14	10	.583
Toronto	15	13	.536
Montreal	10	9	.526
Rochester	12	12	.500
Syracuse	12	12	.500
Jersey City	10	12	.455
Baltimore	4	20	.182

Results May 20

Buffalo 10, Baltimore 3.
Buffalo 2, Baltimore 0.
Newark 7, Toronto 3.
Syracuse 17, Rochester 3.
Jersey City at Montreal (postponed).

College Baseball Results

Boston 6, R. I. State 2.
Mass. State 16, Worcester P. L. 1.
Michigan 6, Minnesota 2.
New Hampshire 9, Conn. State 3.
Penn State 11, Bucknell 2.
Tufts 11, Harvard 5.

And Talking of . . . . . Soccer

By E. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The International Situation

LONDON — Shakespeare's Macduff posed the question "Stands Scotland where it did?" And if we apply this query to the British "international" season of association football that has just concluded the answer is "No." For the Scots, undefeated champions of 1935-36, sustained a beating this year at the hands (or rather feet) of Wales by the odd goal in three and found themselves relegated to position number two in the final standing. Here is how the whole business ended up:

Country	W	D	L	Goals For	Against	P
Wales	3	0	0	8	3	6
Scotland	2	0	1	7	4	4
England	1	0	2	5	6	2
Ireland	0	0	3	3	10	0

Results of Games

Wales defeated Scotland, 2 to 1.
Wales defeated England, 2 to 1.
Wales defeated Ireland, 4 to 1.
Scotland defeated England, 3 to 1.
Scotland defeated Ireland, 3 to 1.
England defeated Ireland, 3 to 1.

Those are what are termed the "full" internationals and the people who play in them are selected for that honor from the pick of each country's stars, professional and amateur. Well, that is the theory of it. In practice the teams these days consist, as a rule, entirely of paid stars, for the good and sufficient reason that skill on their side of the game has developed so greatly that folk who play soccer merely as a pastime have been very greatly overshadowed.

Amateurs Have Their Own

The amateurs, however, have an international championship all their own. And as we seem to be in rather statistical vein today I propose to show you also what happened in that. Wales and Ireland do not come into opposition in this tournament, for no particularly good reason that I know of, and consequently the end-of-season table has a rather unfinished appearance, showing that two countries have played three matches apiece and the other two only two. Here it is:

Country	W	D	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Scotland	3	0	0	7	0	6
Ireland	1	0	1	4	4	2
England	1	0	2	10	7	2
Wales	0	0	2	1	12	0

Results of Games

Scotland's victory over England by 1 to 0.
Scotland's victory over Wales by 2 to 0.
Scotland's victory over Ireland by 3 to 0.
Ireland's victory over England by 5 to 1.
England's victory over Wales by 9 to 1.

As England has over 750,000 registered amateur players from whom to choose the best eleven, it is, perhaps, surprising that the wearers of the Rose should twice have taken a toss. But there it is. Even their success against Wales was nothing much to write home about, because the Welshmen fielded a decidedly unimpressive team.

Scotland Has Amateurs

A reason for Scotland's strength is that most of its players in amateur "internationals" are recruited from Queen's Park, the only amateur club operating in "big" League football. These gentlemen hold their own in the First Division of the Scottish League and are kept at a high pitch of skill by regular intensive competition with professionals.

If I were asked to name "the" amateur player of the season I should be inclined to pick upon J. W. Sowerby, the English inside-right, of Ipswich Town. He has a grand repertoire of tricks and pulls them off with consistent success on any sort of surface. Against Wales in the mud at Portsmouth he had an absolute field day.

Another star who merits special mention is R. P. Fulton, of Belfast Celtic, one of the exceptions that prove the rule regarding the infrequent selection of amateurs for "full" international matches. He plays at fullback for Ireland in such contests and, including amateur games, he has represented his country as many as 34 times. An astonishing record.

Not Over Paid

One of the most eagerly awaited games in each British soccer season is the "full" international between the hereditary foes of the sport, Scotland and England. This year the encounter took place at Hampden Park, Glasgow, and drew the largest crowd that has ever watched an association football match—149,547 people, who paid £22,000 ($110,000) for the pleasure of watching a battle much closer than the score, 3-1 in Scotland's favor, suggests.

Big money, you may say. And rightly so. Yet there is no big money in soccer for the professional players whose skill fills the authorities' coffers. Whether you believe it or not, the stars who provided the show at Hampden Park earned for their afternoon's work the princely fee of £6 ($30). Except five of them. Who earned in cash precisely nothing, because they preferred the alternative reward of a gold medal. To get this matter into proper perspective, you need to remember that the maximum weekly wage for a professional soccer player in Britain is eight pounds ($40) a week. How many crack baseball players would be content with that remuneration. I wonder.

Scottish Notes

The result of the international championship did not depend this year on the Anglo-Scottish clash—Wales had already won for the third time in the last five seasons—but that did not matter very much, because this particular game has an appeal quite independent of goals or points. Not even the Cup Final at Wembley can surpass such an occasion at Hampden Park for pageantry and excitement. "A hundred pipers and a'" march up and down the greensward before the kick-off, with kilts aswing above their brawny bare knees, and the skirl of the bagpipes challenges the intermittent roar of anticipatory cheering.

Scottish fans expect to cheer their men to victory when England comes over the border. Indeed they have had the satisfaction of actually doing it 11 times out of a possible 17 since the start of the present century and in that period have seen their representatives defeated only twice. The game always presents an interesting contrast in styles.

Though I may point out that you do not have to visit Scotland to study Scotsmen in action, as there are so many of them operating with distinction for clubs in the English League. Scottish footballers have a flair for close passing, which calls for particularly dexterous ball control. And they are great people for the development of positional sequences. To put the matter in a nutshell,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"They Play Well"

First Endeavour Expected in Port Over Week End

NEWPORT, R. I., May 21 (AP)—Newport waited unexcited today for word of T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour I, possible America's Cup challenger, unreported since she snapped her tow line a week ago and lost her convoy on the stormy Atlantic 1000 miles from Newport.

Word of the accident reached here yesterday with arrival of the convoy power yacht Viva, but that vessel's skipper, Capt. Wallace Grint, remained undisturbed, with no fears for safety of the racing sloop and her crew of 19.

At Boston, coast guard headquarters said officers of the cutter Argo had been informed at Newport that Mrs. Sopwith, wife of Endeavour's owner, felt there was yet no need for a search for the vessel.

The coast guard said it had been told the sloop radioed that all was well on board a day after the tow line parted.

Captain Grint said he would not search for the yacht unless he received a call for assistance.

"I expect she will poke her nose in here late Saturday or sometime Sunday," he explained. "I have no fear but Endeavour I will come through on her own, safely. She has an experienced captain (Ned Heard, skipper for the late Sir Thomas Lipton), and navigator and all necessary instruments, and plenty of supplies for a considerable period."

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Dick Bartell, Giants—His homer with bases loaded in ninth beat Cardinals, 7-4.

Thornton Lee, White Sox—Muffled Yanks with threee hits for 3-1.

Roy Parmelee, Cubs—Pitched seven-hit ball and hit homer with two on base for 6-1 win over Dodgers.

Billy Rogell, Tigers—His double in sixth drove in winning run to top Athletics, 3-2.

Vince Di Maggio, Bees—Belted two homers in 4-1 victory over Reds.

Ossie Bluege, Senators—His 12th inning single sent in run that beat Browns, 5-4.

Bill Swift, Pirates—Fanned five and gave up only six hits in whipping Phillies, 5-2.

Lyn Lary, Indians—Hit double and two triples, drove in three runs and scored three more in 16-5 win over Red Sox.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox celebrated his return to active duty yesterday by taking over the lead in baseball's "big six" in hitting. Injured by a thrown ball a few days ago, Cronin got back into the batting order yesterday to hit three-for-five, boost his average 10 points to .447 and pass Beau Bell of the Browns in the hitting race. Bell went hitless in five chances and fell 25 points to .446. There were no other changes among the leaders in either league.

Standings of the leaders (first three in each league):

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Cronin, Red Sox	18	76	13	34	.447
Bell, Browns	22	92	17	41	.446
Medwick, Cardinals	25	103	23	45	.437
Lary, Indians	19	85	21	37	.435
Arnovich, Phillies	25	98	15	38	.388
Brack, Dodgers	23	93	20	35	.376

Bowers to Minneapolis

General Manager Eddie Collins of the Red Sox announces that Stewart Bowers, young right-handed pitcher, has been optioned to the Minneapolis club of the American Association on 24-hour recall. His release reduced the Boston roster to 22 men, one under the limit.

Boston, New York and Stores in Other Principal Cities.

Hammond to Head Columbia Fans At IC4A Track Meet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—One of the greatest figures in the world of amateur sport, the oldest living intercollegiate champion, will head the Columbia cheering section when the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field games return to New York for its 61st annual outdoor championships, at Randalls Island, May 28 and 29.

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, who still does his daily quota of running on the indoor track of the New York Athletic Club, won both the quarter-mile and the half-mile in the second annual meet of the I. C. 4-A. way back in 1877, and has since gone on and up through the years, interesting himself in the promotion of this and other sports.

He was a member of a Columbia crew, played halfback on a Columbia football team, is a wrestler, a boxer, and has ridden a bicycle in races. His greatest reputation in recent years, however, has been as a fencer. He represented the United States in that sport as late as 1912, in the Olympic Games at Stockholm.

But it is in his management of sport that Dr. Hammond stands foremost. He is president emeritus of the American Olympic Association, former president and an active participant in the management of the Amateur Fencers League of America, former official of the Amateur Athletic Union and the New York Athletic Club.

In the first I. C. 4-A. meet, Dr. Hammond, though eligible, was too busy with his crew work to compete, but the following year, with his aid as a double winner and a second in the mile, Columbia won the team prize, and they repeated in 1878 and 1879. So he has hopes that with the return of the meet to New York once more, the Blue and White will again be triumphant, with the aid of Ben Johnson and his associates.

G. E. T.

Miss Jacobs, Partner Defeated in France

PARIS, May 21 (AP)—The French combination of Mmes. Colette Boergner and Simone Irigarne sprang an upset today by eliminating Helen Hull Jacobs of the United States and Mrs. Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Germany, 8—6, 2—6, 7—5, in the third round of the French doubles tennis championship.

Dorothy Andrus, United States, and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, France, survived by defeating Marieluis Horn, Germany, and Comtesse de la Valderie, France, 6—3, 6—1.

In the men's doubles quarterfinals, G. P. Hughes and C. R. D. Tuckey, British Davis Cup combination, outlasted Christian Boussus and Yvon Petra of France, 4—6, 0—6, 6—3, 6—2, 6—0.

Norman G. Farquharson and Vernon G. Kirby, South African pair, eliminated Vanni Canepele and Giorgio de Stefani of Italy in the men's doubles quarterfinals, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Wilmer Robertson of San Marino, Calif., won his opening match in the singles play with a five-set victory over Edward Fannin of South Africa. The scores were, 7—5, 1—6, 6—3, 3—6, 12—10.

The German team of Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and Henner Henkel entered the semifinal round with a 6—2, 11—9, 8—6 victory over Paul Feret and Jean le Sueur of France.

Gold Emblems Given Eight Iowa Gymnasts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, May 21—Gold emblems symbolic of the Western Conference championship have been awarded to eight members of the University of Iowa gymnastic team.

The awards, made by the department of athletics, are small gold figures of a gymnast, inscribed with the words, "Big Ten Champions, 1937." This championship is the first ever won by Iowa in gymnastics.

Athletes who received the emblems were: Capt. George Nissen, Cedar Rapids; Eugene Wettstein, Union City, N. J.; Robert McCloy, Iowa City; Joseph Kochwasser, Burlington; Jack Tschirgi, Cedar Rapids; Don Dodge, Oelwein; Robert Parry, Williamsburg, and Miles Adams, Vinton.

O'Doul Pointing At Major League Managing Berth

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21 (AP)—Frank (Lefty) O'Doul, twice leading hitter in the National League, is showing the baseball world what he can do with a team of youngsters and thereby hopes to get back to the majors—this time as manager.

After some 10 years under the big top, O'Doul came back to his home town and made good as a pilot of the San Francisco Seals in the Pacific Coast League.

At the start of the 1937 schedule, practically every observer predicted either a cellar championship or a second division berth for the Seals. But they have been fighting for the league leadership, either in front or just a stride off the pace.

It's O'Doul's third season as manager. In 1935, when the New York Giants released him to the San Francisco club, he led it to the pennant. Last year, with Joe Di Maggio gone, the Seals finished seventh.

O'Doul, who never tooted his own horn while he was leading hitter of the National League in 1929 and 1932, says his club is up there through a combination of brilliant team play and "breaks."

He's partly right, but even rival team managers give the rangy "man in the green suit" most of the credit.

Of five young regulars, Second Baseman Al Wright is 23 years old, Shortstop Ted Jennings, Third Baseman Frank Hanks and Right Fielder Brooks Holder answer to 21 years. Dominic Di Maggio, "kid brother" of Joe and Vince, was 19 last January. All are hitting in the neighborhood of .300.

O'Doul has had exceptional success in improving the hitting of his charges, both in this season and past seasons. Last year his coaching helped Centerfielder Joe Marty boost his average 100 points. Marty led the league with .359 and joined the Chicago Cubs.

He took Joe Di Maggio and Catcher Joe Becker in hand for special batting coaching early in 1935. Each was in a terrible slump. Di Maggio hitting .235 and Becker .225. They ended up hitting .398 and .371, respectively.

O'Doul's ambition is to go back to the big leagues as a manager. After watching him in action recently, John Heydler, former president of the National League, predicted he was not far from realizing his ambition.

Hubbell Leads Parade of Stars

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Although pressed closely by five other players in both leagues, Carl Hubbell was big league baseball's "star of the month" in the opening 30-day period of the season.

The Giants' great left-hander was named five times during the month in the Associated Press daily list of "yesterday's stars," one more than each of his nearest rivals—his teammate, Dick Bartell; Van Mungo of the Dodgers, the Cardinals' Ducky Medwick and ,Dizzy Dean, and the Detroit Tigers' Gerry Walker.

A total of 17 players from both leagues were mentioned three or more times.

Mungo, No. 1 "star" of 1936, started off well enough, but faded his last two times out.

Hogan Will Return To Washington Club

INDIANAPOLIS, May 21 (AP)—Wade Killefer, manager of the Indianapolis Indians, said late yesterday K. M. Landis, baseball commissioner, had "called off" the recent player deal between the Tribe and the Washington Senators.

Catcher Johnny Riddle, Killefer said, will be returned to Indianapolis, and Shanty Hogan, backstop obtained from the Senators, will be sent back to Washington.

Following the deal, Clark Griffith, owner of the Senators, complained to Landis that he received the "bad end" of the trade and asked that it be rescinded. He said Riddle showed up unable to throw. Griffith sought the money he paid the Indians' management for Riddle and asked that Hogan be returned.

College Golf Results

Tufts 4½, Worcester P. I. 1½.
Wesleyan 6½, Amherst 2½.

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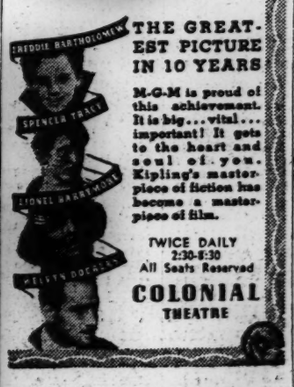

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New Crop Bill Widens Schism In Farm Ranks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—The National Grange is expected to oppose the far-reaching new farm bill, on which testimony is being taken in the House Agricultural Committee.

The measure is regarded as the most sweeping in years, and would carry regimentation, if enacted, to a point where the Federal Government would be called upon to allocate quotas for every American farmer in five major crops.

The bill is backed and was drawn up by the powerful American Farm Bureau Federation. Expressing personal opposition to the crop regulation feature, in an interview, Fred Brenckman, local agent of the National Grange, forecast the executive committee of the organization would disapprove the bill.

Thus the division within the powerful farm pressure groups in the capital, which has become increasingly obvious here, is carried a step further, with consequences of great ultimate importance.

The new farm bill includes endorsement of the ever-normal granary plan supported by the New Deal. Other features of the measure, however, the Administration has been slow to endorse.

The essential feature sets up national control of wheat, corn, cotton, rice and tobacco production by allocation of quotas, with elimination of over-production by punitive taxes. The Grange is on record against any such taxing expedient.

Thus there is a split in Washington today in the American farm movement faintly similar to the split in the organized labor movement.

The farm schism is not so sharp and bitter as the Committee for Industrial Organization-American Federation of Labor rift, and there are other major differences, but there is nevertheless a cleavage between the militant progressive farm wing and the more conservative side.

Washington is keenly interested in the farm movement in its political and economic aspect. The farm vote is one of the biggest in the nation. The New Deal has been bitterly disappointed recently by the failure of farmers to rally to its Supreme Court reorganization program.

The two largest farm units are the Farm Bureau and the Grange.

Today it is the Farm Bureau which is backing the New Deal, and in the latest instance offering sweeping legislative proposals going beyond anything the New Deal has proposed. A decided anti-New Deal slant has developed among some leaders of the Grange in recent years.

There is grave constitutional doubt over the federation bill. The Supreme Court invalidated AAA because it made its $500,000,000-a-year grants contingent on control of farm production, although it upheld the listing substitute which granted the same funds on a basis of soil conservation.

The farm federation has been accused by New Deal opponents of having been "captured" by President Roosevelt.

However, the federation has parted company with the New Deal on the Supreme Court issue, although it did not go so far as to denounce the President's plan, in statement after statement, as Grange leaders have done recently before the Senate Judiciary Committee. New Dealers made desperate efforts to line up the federation, but the best they could get was a rather ominous neutrality.

American farm sentiment has generally favored production in recent years. But when the Supreme Court threw out production control under the AAA, the farm protest did not go the length of backing the Roosevelt court reorganization scheme.

Chances of the new farm bill in Congress at this session are not bright. The Grange opposition, if it comes, will not help; the Administration has not shown its hand, and above all the economy-mood still dominates.

The Farm Bureau Federation is out to make a big fight, and its organization is such as to make it a powerful and effective force. Indeed, its organization set-up has frequently been attacked as political and most recently by anti-New Dealers.

Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

which the powers considered suggesting plans for a definite settlement in Spain.

A veiled reference to this possibility is believed to be contained in M. Spaak's address of welcome to M. Delbos, in which he declared, "For centuries Belgium has been the battlefield of Europe. Our ambition is to be today a pacifying factor and tomorrow perhaps a unifying link."

Replying to this speech, M. Delbos summed up the significance of the Franco-Belgian talks here by saying that the recent Anglo-French declarations releasing Belgium from its mutual assistance obligations under the Locarno Pact, "constitute in the eyes of the three Governments concerned a first step toward other more general settlements destined to consolidate peace in Europe."

Western Security Pact

M. Delbos discussed with Premier van Zeeland and with M. Spaak the question of a new security pact for Western Europe, but without carrying the project much further than British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden took the matter a few weeks ago.

Some progress, however, appears to have been made on the second subject of M. Delbos' visit—economic disarmament. It is semi-officially announced here that when Premier van Zeeland leaves for the United States about June 12 he hopes to be able to present to President Roosevelt a project for an economic entente sufficiently far-reaching to permit the latter to take the initiative in calling a general conference, if he so desires.

M. Delbos assured Premier van Zeeland of France's "complete support" for his efforts to arrange for reduction of tariff barriers. "Amelioration of economic conditions is no less indispensable to European order than is the organization of security," he declared.

C.I.O. Lays Plans For Organization Of Retail Stores

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

New York: A campaign to unionize 3,000,000 men and women who sell goods across counters of the nation's retail stores was heralded by the newly formed United Retail Employees of America, which announced it had been given a charter by the Committee for Industrial Organization.

San Francisco, Calif.—Union employees of San Francisco's 16 strike-paralyzed hotels refused to accept an employers' proposal for reopening of hotels for the duration of the Golden Gate Bridge fiesta.

Detroit, Mich.: A strike which started in the Plymouth division of the Chrysler Corporation was declared "unauthorized" by officials of the United Automobile Workers Union, which has a contract with the corporation, and was settled swiftly.

Pontiac, Mich.: A United Automobile Workers of America committee notified landlords a "program for rent reductions" would be put into effect unless voluntary adjustments are made by June 1. The letters, sent to the owners of 3000 houses occupied by members of the union, followed a recent threat of "rent strikes" in which occupants would hold the premises but refuse to pay rent.

Gillespie, Ill.: Voluntarily entombed 360 feet below the earth's surface, approximately 500 miners settled down to an underground existence after a jolly night inaugurating a sit-down strike in the Superior Coal Company's No. 4 mine at Wilsonville, Ill. The strike was called to support demands for a share-the-work plan with 300 employees of the company made idle last week by the closing of another pit for repairs.

Los Angeles, Calif.: Less than 24 hours after it was called, a strike of C. I. O. garment workers was virtually ended today, with 1400 of the 2000 strikers back at work. Union officials said 65 shops had signed new union agreements, granting closed shops, a 12 per cent wage increase and overtime.

Washington: The National Labor Relations Board ordered a hearing May 27 in New York city on the petition of the National Maritime Union for an election among the cooks and stewards and deck hands employed by three steamship companies. The union is negotiating for membership in John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization, while the other two unions are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

KLAH Located In Area of Noted Carlsbad Cavern

With Monitor Newscasters

CARLSBAD, N. M. — Station KLAH located near the Carlsbad Cavern area, a National Park considered one of the natural wonders of the world, is the second of the bi-state radio enterprises of Jack Hawkins and Barney Hubbs, owners of KIUN, Pecos, Texas, located a scant 90 miles away. KLAH is a recent enterprise having begun radiocasting in December, 1936.

Operating on unlimited time, with a power of 100 watts, KLAH has an estimated daylight range of about 100 miles, an early evening range of about 60 miles and a late evening range of nearly 1000 miles according to its management. Thus it is said to be the only strong local station received in the daytime hours by the hundreds of ranchers in the vicinity.

Jack Hawkins, one of the owners is also manager of KLAH; in Carlsbad itself, Harry Boehneman is chief engineer; Wray Guye is chief announcer, and Lucille Neilson is program manager.

The management of KLAH intends to employ the station for the civic development of the region. Its major commercial policy is the rejection of questionable advertising.

From practically its inception KLAH has radiocast "The Monitor Views the News." Reading of the Monitor news by Wray Guye has had a favorable reaction with listeners, according to the owners.

KLAH radiocasts on a frequency of 1210 kilocycles.

(This is article number 79 in the series. The next will appear on Monday, May 24.)

Palm Beach Ends Gala Art Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla.—When the Society of the Four Arts was organized it declared its purpose to be "the encouragement and enjoyment of the fine arts in the Palm Beaches." In its successful second season it has gathered work of artists from all parts of the State.

One April show brought together paintings and sculpture from 54 Florida exhibitors. The first faculty-student exhibition by the society has just closed with six universities presented. Colleges taking part included Rollins, University of Florida, University of Miami, Florida State College for Women, Ringling School of Art and John B. Stetson University.

In the Florida artists' show, Mrs. Paul Moore's prize for the best painting went to Francis Newton of East Hampton, L. I., and Palm Beach, for "Japanese Grapes." The Chauncey Woodworth prize for the best portrait went to Phillip Giddens of Palm Beach for "Sandra." Bob Addams of Palm Beach with "Sea Mates" won the John Elliott Memorial prize offered by Maud Howe Elliott for the painting showing the most poetic expression. "Misty Morn" by Malcolm Humphries of Palm Beach received the highest popular vote.

In the faculty-student show, James W. Eaton of the University of Florida painted the picture judged the best in the show. It was an oil depicting a river steamboat. Carl Good of Rollins received the grand prize in sculpture. The grand prize for architecture went to Robert Stobs of the University of Florida; for interior decorating to S. E. Messner of the Ringling School for a living-room design, and to Ruth Sadler of Florida State College for design and commercial art.

Churches Urged To Promote Plans For Recreation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 21—The churches should join in providing wholesome recreation for American youth, Dr. John Brown Jr., of New York, of the National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations, told the twenty-second National Recreation Congress meeting at the Ambassador Hotel here today.

"The church," he said, "cannot afford to be held back in giving leadership to recreation programs by the ultra-conservatism of a minority in the congregation which is out of sympathy with modern youth.

"If the church is to be a vital factor in the more serious relationships of young people, it must furnish meeting places for their social and recreational activities in their leisure week-day hours, as well as on Sunday.

"There should be less of inhibition and prohibition and more of initiation and challenge in a positive program."

Mrs. Fred R. Easterday, secretary of the recreation board of Lincoln, Neb., reported on results of home play and backyard playground contests sponsored there for the past four summers. Out of 300 teen-age boys and girls, she found, about 150 now have provisions for backyard play of some sort; about 75 of these use those facilities daily, 40 infrequently and the other 35 not at all. More girls than boys have such equipment.

Wayne L. Morse, dean of the University of Oregon Law School, urged that the Federal Government contribute guidance and money to recreation projects. This, he said, could be on the basis of grants-in-aid. He held that the needs of the states for recreational projects were roughly proportional to their ability to pay. The states with large populations centered in industrial communities were more in need of recreational programs than are those sparsely settled and financially poor, he added.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 258 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Alabama

Decatur—Week days, no regular time assigned, WMFO, 1370kc.
Dothan—Daily 9 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., WAGF, 1370kc.
Huntsville—Daily, no regular time assigned, WBHP, 1200kc.
Selma—Week days, 1:30 p. m., WHBB, 1500kc.
Sheffield—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WMSD, 1420kc.

Florida

Daytona Beach—Week days, 1 p. m., WMFJ, 1420kc.
Lakeland—Week days, 3:30 p. m., WLAK, 1310kc.
Orlando—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 5 p. m., WDBO, 580kc.
St. Augustine—Week days, 11:30 a. m. WFOY, 1210kc.
Tallahassee—Daily, 6:45 p. m., WTAL, 1310kc.
West Palm Beach—Daily, no regular time assigned. WJNO, 1200kc.

Georgia

Albany—Week days, 2:30 p. m., WGPC, 1420kc.
Atlanta—Week days 7 p. m., WATL, 1370kc.
Columbus—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.
Griffin—Saturdays, 10 a. m., WKEU, 1500kc.
Macon—Fridays, 12:15 p. m., WMAZ, 1180kc.
Thomasville—Week days, 2:20 p. m., WPAX, 1210kc.

Maryland

Baltimore—Daily, 11:30 a. m., WCBM, 1370kc.
Cumberland—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WTBO, 800kc.
Frederick—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WFMD, 900kc.

New Jersey

Asbury Park—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 12:15 p. m. Sundays, 2 p. m., WCAP 1280kc.
Atlantic City—Mondays, 2:45 p. m., and Wednesdays, 2 p. m., WPG, 1100kc.
Red Bank—Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays, 10:45 a. m., Tuesdays to Saturdays, inc., 6:15 p. m. WBRB, 1210kc.

New York

Albany—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 11:20 a. m.; Tuesdays, Thursdays, 11:15 a. m., WABY, 1370kc.
Auburn—Week days, 4 p. m., WMBO, 1310kc.
Brooklyn—Mondays, 5:15 p. m., WBBC, 1400kc.
Brooklyn—Week days, 4:45 p. m., WCNW, 1500kc.
Canton—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAD, 1220kc.
Jamestown—Week days, 1:05 p. m., week days except Thursdays, 9:15 p. m., Thursdays, 9:30 p. m., WJTN, 1210kc.
New York City—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WQXR, 1550kc.
New York City—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 10:30 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.
New York City—Week days, 7:45 a. m., WNYC, 810kc.
Olean—Week days, 2 p. m., WHDL, 1420kc.
Plattsburg—Week days, 8:30 p. m., WMFF, 1310kc.
Saranac Lake—Week days, 10 a. m., WNBZ, 1290kc.
Syracuse—Mondays to Thursdays, inclusive, 1:55 p. m., WSYR, 570kc.
Utica—Saturdays, 5 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc
White Plains—Thursdays, 4:01 p. m., Saturdays, 7:30 p. m., WFAS, 1210kc.
Woodside—Mondays, 10:30 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Asheville—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 10:45 a. m., WWNC, 570kc.
Charlotte—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 7:15 p. m., WSOC, 1210kc.
High Point — Daily 1:45 p. m., WMFR, 1200kc.
Wilmington—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5:30 p. m., Saturdays, 5 p. m., WMFD, 1370kc.
Winston-Salem—Daily, 11:15 a. m., WAIR, 1250kc.

Pennsylvania

Allentown — Daily, no regular time assigned, WCBA-WSAN, 1440kc.
Erie — Week days, 5:45 p. m., WLEU, 1420kc.
Glenside—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WIBG, 970kc.
Greensburg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 12 noon, WHJB, 620kc.
Philadelphia—Week days, 8:45 a. m., and 12 noon, WTEL, 1310kc.
Pittsburgh — Week days, 9 p. m., KQV, 1380kc.
Wilkes-Barre—Week days, 10 a. m., Sundays, 10 p. m., WBAX, 1210kc.

South Carolina

Greenville — Sundays, 8:45 p. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

Virginia

Charlottesville — Week days, 11 a. m., WCHV, 1420kc.
Harrisonburg—Week days except Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 and 11 a. m.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 a. m. and 1 p. m., WSVA, 550kc.
Newport News—Daily, no regular time assigned, WGH, 1310kc.

West Virginia

Bluefield—Saturdays, no regular time assigned, WHIS, 1410kc.
Fairmont—Mondays, no regular time assigned WMMN, 890kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 4:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 12:45 and 6 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc, CJRX, 11.72mc.

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

C.I.O. Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

into the mill some day. They gotta be free."

In three other western Pennsylvania industrial towns, more than 9000 mill men prepared to vote in elections similar to that of Jones & Laughlin workers.

Sharon Steel Company has agreed to a consent election under the labor board to be held May 25. It will affect 4000 workers at Sharon, Penna.

Election Is Orderly

The election was more quiet, but more serious—because it involved directly the economic future of the workers — than many municipal campaigns.

Mr. Dunbar said he had sat in his office since 6 a. m. yesterday with a representative from the union and another from the company and there had not been a "single serious difference." He said he had not been asked to make a ruling, that the two had settled all discussions without his intervention.

Labor observers placed great importance on the outcome. They foresaw in it an indication of the ultimate success or failure of the Lewis drive, through his Committee for Industrial Organization, to break craft lines of the American Federation of Labor and enroll all workers, by industries, in one big union.

The Steel Workers Organizing Committee launched the drive in steel last June and now claims 500,000 of the nation's 570,000 steel workers.

Philip Murray and other steel labor leaders indicated the outcome would have profound effect on their drive to bring into line the big independents.

Producing subsidiaries of that corporation last March signed contracts recognizing the Lewis union as collective bargaining agent for members only. Since then more than 100 other independents have fallen in line.

But the biggest—Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Crucible and Inland—delayed.

Total Abstinence Pledge Signed by 5000 Baptists

PHILADELPHIA, May 21 (AP)—More than 5000 delegates to the Northern Baptist Convention were urged yesterday to sign total abstinence pledges.

"The liquor question can no longer be ignored," said Herbert B. Clark of North Adams, Mass., in opening the convention. "Can it be possible that the Christian churches of America shall take no action to prevent slaughter by drunken drivers on our highways?"

Charm of Decoration Secured For Federal Low-Cost House

Roberto Ida, New York
Miss Nancy McClelland
Puts Dining Room and Kitchen Into One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—On the shrewd theory that the country at any moment may, in the characteristic American way, suddenly dart forward with a campaign of housing, 20 architects have worked to devise a $3000 demonstration house, of which duplicates will be built in 1000 communities for display under the auspices of the Federal Housing Administration and the National Lumber Builders Association. Four decorators designed the interior for one of the little houses that were shown at the sixteenth annual Women's National Exposition of Arts and Industries.

Miss Nancy McClelland, member of the American Institute of Decorators, explaining the undertaking, said that they wanted to show people what can be done to make low-cost houses "charmingly livable, with inexpensive furnishing and decorating."

It was amusing to go to an unused floor above Miss McClelland's offices here and to find the whole $3000 house chalked out on the floor. The diagram of the house, and the arrangement of its rooms were enough to make a person want to reside in a community that is going to have one.

"The house," she said, "will be just four rooms, arranged for a suppositional family of father, mother and two children, both boys. Naturally the boys will have one room, and the parents will share the double room. The living room and the kitchen together with a bath, make up the rest of the house. The family will eat in the kitchen. You can do marvels with a kitchen, these days. The living room will have a special davenport couch and a folding table, so that it won't be a visitor-less house. The boys are going to be delighted with their double-decker bed.

"Some people are still laboring under the delusion that decorators don't know how to do a house under a budget for $25,000. That is all a mistake. We are not only saying it; we are going to prove it. I don't know when my associates, Mrs. Gertrude M. Gheen Robinson, Mrs. Francis H. Lenygon and Miss Ethel Reeves, and I have had so much fun. And the thing we like about it is the idea of its universal charm and usefulness, and at such reasonable cost."

The house was built by Irving S. Young of the Community Home Builders. Cement-asbestos shingles, covering the exterior, are fire-proof, and no paint will ever be required, either to beautify or preserve them. In color they are soft, grayish off-white.

The front entrance is in Colonial style, fitted with safety glass, and with a peep-hole arrangement so the lady of the house can find out who she is letting in. All the windows are double-hung and furnished with outside shutters, having cut-out ornamentation.

The house can be heated, satisfactorily and economically, by hot air, steam, hot water or oil, to be installed in the fully excavated basement. Mr. Young, whose experience in building small dwellings covers a period of almost 30 years, is enthusiastic about the design. A two story house also has been designed by Irwin S. Chanin, known for his connection with the Chanin Building and the Majestic and Century apartments and as sponsor of the 1800 home community, Green Acres, at Valley Stream, L. I.

World Fair Bill Had Beer 'Rider'; N.Y. Veto Asked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—New York City's officials today laid before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman a vigorous veto appeal on a bill slipped through in the eleventh hour of the 1937 legislative session which would lift all curbs on the sale of beer and on the erection of billboards at the 1937 New York World's Fair.

As originally introduced, the measure was a mere validation of the land-lease for the exposition and a definition of city responsibility in the suspension of certain laws to facilitate construction for the fair with a provision for a regulatory fair code to be prepared by the corporation-in-charge and sanctioned by the Board of Estimate.

However, in the routine City Hall post-legislature check-up on legislation affecting New York City affairs it was found that amendments of Coney Island carnival import had been tacked on the bill, and an instant protest was dispatched to the Governor.

As it awaits Governor Lehman's signature, the bill would exempt the World's Fair area from the provisions of the state alcoholic beverage control law, including those which require that a place where beer is sold shall be a bona fide restaurant and prohibit brewers or wholesalers from holding any financial interest in a retail establishment. Thus, under its terms, brewers could set up their own saloons, as well as subsidize individual owners.

Likewise the amended bill removes the regulation that would ban the erection and maintenance of billboards within 500 feet of new city parkways.

Sponsor of the original measure was Assemblyman Leonard W. Hall, Nassau County Republican, who also introduced the bill to legalize dog racing.

Slot Machine End In Florida Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Slot machines will be barred in Florida after May 1 if the Florida Legislature passes a measure now being prepared by the Florida Anti-Slot Machine Organization, it was announced here by officials of the organization.

The Florida Anti-Slot Machine Organization was formed last year and conducted a state-wide campaign to abolish the machines in the State. The organization was successful in having the question placed on the ballot in the general election last November on a local option referendum proposal, and 50 of the 67 counties in Florida voted to abolish the machines. The Florida Supreme Court, however, subsequently ruled that the machines could not legally be ousted until the expiration of state and county licenses already issued at the opening of the fiscal year on Oct. 1.

With the purpose of obtaining legislation to outlaw the machines prior to next Oct. 1, the Anti-Slot Machine Organization several weeks ago renewed its campaign to abolish the machines.

The new legislation will be sought, it was announced by organization officials, because the Florida anti-gambling law prior to 1935 is so filled with loopholes that the illegal use of slot machines may continue after Oct. 1 without providing any revenue to the State.

New York Shows Upswing In 1937 Building Season

ALBANY, N. Y., May 21 (AP)—A general upswing in building construction for New York State so far in 1937 was reported yesterday by Elmer F. Andrews, State Industrial Commissioner.

In the first four months of this year, Andrews said, 28,209 building permits, calling for an expenditure of $127,874,000, were issued. These figures represent a 28 per cent increase in permits and a 90 per cent rise in estimated cost over 1936, he added.

College Study Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Both the University of North Carolina and the University of South Carolina have added courses on traffic problems and highway safety as a regular part of their curriculums, it was revealed in an address here by Coleman Roberts, president of the Carolinas Motor Club. He added that there were prospects for the adoption of such a course at the University of Alabama.

Baruch Declares Neutrality Bill Fails of Purpose

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 21 (AP)—Bernard M. Baruch, former chairman of the War Industries Board, said in a prepared speech here today that the Pittman neutrality bill "is not a neutrality bill at all."

"The Pittman Act may or may not keep us from actually fighting in another World War, but it certainly does not prevent our taking part in any such war," he said. "On the contrary, it may require us to take a very effective part—perhaps the determining part."

Mr. Baruch, addressing the Council of Foreign Affairs, said he did not condemn the Pittman Act.

"It sails an uncharted sea," he declared. "I am only trying to consider it cold-bloodedly—to warn, in the absence of experience, that it may be disappointing and nugatory in result. . . . It is the exact reverse of keeping out of war in the modern sense."

Provisions of Bill

The Pittman bill prohibits certain implements of war from being sold or shipped to nations at war, prohibits giving them credit, and among other things decrees that Americans shall not travel on "belligerent ships" except "as the President permits."

Mr. Baruch said no nation is completely self-contained for the purposes of supply in war.

"The point I am making is that if a nation is cut off in war from the kind of supplies it needs for its civilians and has been getting in peace, it is in deadly peril of destruction," he said, adding:

"Naturally, if that curtailment is caused directly by the action of another nation with which it is at peace, the embattled nation is certainly not going to regard that sudden strangulation of its economic windpipe, as 'taking no part in war, directly or indirectly.' It will regard such action as taking a deadly, hostile and determinative part on the side of its enemies."

Mr. Baruch said that should the United States be engaged in war with Japan and Britain, Holland, Brazil, Russia, Canada and Cuba shut off supplies it ordinarily sends here, "we certainly would not regard that as being neutral."

"Can it be supposed that other nations which look to us in peace for supply of wheat and cotton—both also indispensable for war—would not regard it as a stab in the back if we cut off their supply in time of great national danger," he said.

Mr. Baruch declared that "a neutral can maintain freedom of the seas only to the extent that it is willing and prepared to fight for it," adding that "the Pittman Act is based on the idea that we are no longer willing to fight for it."

"That act had to choose between two theories of how to keep out of war; the first, to adhere to the old doctrine of free seas and be prepared to defend it at any cost; the second, practically to abandon that doctrine altogether—to scuttle and run."

He said the act placed it within the discretion of the President to "scuttle our rights completely and to run the whole distance."

"In case of implements of war, no sales or shipments are permissible at all," Mr. Baruch added. "But, unless the President prescribed otherwise, anything but implements of war could be bought for cash and shipped in American ships."

Says Bill Doesn't Decide

The speaker declared that "it does not seem wise to me to pass a statute which really decides nothing on this subject, and simply passes the buck to the President, making him decide what our policy shall be after war breaks out."

"What this act does really is to transfer from the Congress to the President the right to take steps that might lead to war," Mr. Baruch added.

Asserting that the Administration is building up the nation's defenses, Mr. Baruch declared in conclusion:

"That is the best protection that we could have from involvement in any foreign war. The Pittman act may or may not help. It is a 'speak gently' policy. But the 'big stick' is just as evident."

Imperial

(Continued from Page 1)

credit situation is such that it cannot be denied that there are possibilities of a dangerous speculative position being built up."

If in the course of the next two years an inflationary pyramid were built up in the United States and then came a severe crash, a dangerous political situation would certainly arise; dangerous to America and to the whole world because it would be non-democratic.

There would be a tendency to split into Communism versus Fascism, the speaker stated. In certain circumstances "big business" in America would not need much encouragement to go Fascist. It would probably be called the "American Liberty League to Protect the American Way of Life," and, on the other side, the American Labor leaders who count would then become revolutionary.

Against this pessimistic possibility were these considerations: the personality of President Roosevelt, who in many respects was like Mr. David Lloyd George, and whose probable secret ambition was to make the United States a great force for world peace. He was the perfect man for the job, at the moment because, in the sense that he had no theoretical beliefs, he was unprincipled. He was socialistically minded, and, therefore, reasonably acceptable to Labor. He was ready to try anything once, and did not in the least mind saying he had made a mistake.

Another factor was that the reorganized federal banking system was in a better position to control the boom than it was in 1931 to 1933. Further, the pace of the boom might be checked by labor troubles, and, if the tension between Right and Left became dangerously high, there was an immense mass of essentially democratic farmers in the Middle West whose slow-moving but immense weight would be on the side of the ballots, not bullets.

Sheriff Removal Sought as Result Of Lynching Case

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 21 (AP)—Attorney General A. A. Carmichael pledged "every resource" of the State today to an effort to oust a sheriff accused of negligence in a lynching. He acted despite a grand jury recommendation that the case be dropped.

Mr. Carmichael in a statement castigated lynchers and said personal investigation of the mob killing of a Negro in Henry County had convinced him "beyond doubt" that Sheriff J. L. Corbitt should be removed.

The impeachment proceedings, now set for hearing June 3 before the Alabama Supreme Court, were instituted by Mr. Carmichael at the request of Gov. Bibb Graves who said he was going "to put an end to lynchings in this state."

The Negro, Wes Johnson, was lynched by a mob of about 100 men who took him from the Henry county jail about three months ago, soon after his arrest as a suspect in a reported attack on a white woman. The Henry County grand jury recommended charges against the sheriff be dropped.

After conferring last night with the Governor, Mr. Carmichael said:

"The recent report of the grand jury will not have the slightest effect on the impeachment proceedings now pending in the Supreme Court of Alabama.

"To say that lynching has anything to do with protecting womanhood in Alabama is pure poppycock. The answer to this is that a petit jury would require about 30 seconds to reach an electrocution verdict for the perpetrator of such a crime as this.

"Those unlawful hoodlums who imagine themselves heroes when taking part in lynchings have a distorted idea of patriotism. Only lawless hoodlums and the enemies of government take part in mob law."

Machinist Tells Of Airship Sparks

LAKEHURST, N. J., May 21 (AP)—A machinist on the Hindenburg testified before federal investigators yesterday that he had sometimes seen sparks stream 450 feet along the silver airship from his forward motor.

The witness, Waldorf Bentele, chief machinist of the forward port car, said the sparks usually went outside the propeller circle of the aft car, but later he said the exhaust smoke was pulled slightly toward the tapering of the ship by slip-streams of air.

A chief rigger, Ludwig Knorr, who was killed in the explosion of the Hindenburg as she sought to land at the naval air station, had told him he had put his hands out of the ship once and felt sparks hit them, Bentele said.

The machinist also said a hand spray gun once slipped out of a worker's hand and fell into the propeller. It was not thrown into the side of the ship and only dented the propeller, he said.

The department of commerce investigators said informally that later testimony would bring out that the heat of the diesel engines' exhaust was less than the temperature required to ignite hydrogen, the inflammable gas carried by the Hindenburg.

$2,400,000 Insurance Paid on Hindenburg

BERLIN, May 21 (AP)—Approximately $2,400,000 insurance on the destroyed Hindenburg has been paid, the Zeppelin Company said today. This represents virtually the full amount of insurance on the zeppelin, of which $2,000,000 was held by English brokers and the remainder by German companies. The ship cost $3,000,000.

An additional payment of about $10,000 a passenger is expected for each of the 36 fatalities in the crash at Lakehurst, N. J.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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POCONO LODGE, MATAMORAS, PA. A small country lodge located in the foothills of the Poconos, 1 mile from Port Jervis, N. Y. Every room with connecting bath. Vegetables from our own garden. Rates $18 to $22 per week C. S. NICHOLSON

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PHOTOGRAPHY

BRILLIANT snapshots, any size roll developed; 8 glossy Velox snapshots, 25c, coin in holder. ONOTA PHOTO SERVICE, Dept F, Box 1136, Pittsfield, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

ARIZONA RANCH—In foothills near Mexican border; 5 water holes; comfortable house Write DAILY & BOYD, Box 2452, Tucson, Arizona.

Residence, 20 Rooms, Scarboro Beach, Maine —47½ Acres, Ocean Frontage, Garage, Garden, Farmhouse, Barn, Silo, Registered Jerseys, Woods, Cultivated Farm Lands Outbuildings. Marion Jordan, Scarboro, Me.

SPACIOUS residence, concrete basement garage, hardwood floors, 3 baths; landscaped grounds; situated lake district Northern Indiana; suitable for residence, investment, or business purposes; cost $45,000; will sacrifice half price, easy terms, less for all cash. Write M-4, Suite 2900, 333 N Michigan, Chicago

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

PLEASANT VIEW, MATTAPOISETT, MASS —Rooms and meals optional; 6 miles from New Bedford and Christian Science church; automobile in family; modern conveniences and oil heat; lovely lawns and garden.

ROOMS TO LET

MIAMI, FLORIDA—For rent, lovely, clean, attractive rooms, pleasant surroundings, harmonious atmosphere; moderate prices; kitchen privileges. 966 S. W 6th St. Phone 2-1301

SALESMEN WANTED

REMINGTON RAND (Portable Typewriter Division) will employ reliable local representatives; no experience commission. Write M N RAND 315 Fourth Ave Dept CS New York

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES—Sell nationally famous lingerie and hosiery below store prices guaranteed quality, generous commissions, free style books. CARDINAL, Inc., 347 5th Avenue, New York

SUMMER BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, art and languages optional; excellent cuisine. Arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services; $22.50 week up. Brewster, Mass.

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United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

FURNISHED living room, bedroom, private bath, for one business person in private home; Bay State Road near Kenmore. Call Kenmore 1612 (Boston).

NEWTON, MASS.—Summer rental, 3-room apt., well furnished, quiet; one fare to Boston. Tel. Newton North 3898-W.

N. Y. C., 66 East End Ave. (82nd)—Three rooms; maple furniture; delightful color scheme; Steinway grand, radio; cross ventilation, river breeze; large kitchen, Frigidaire; reasonable; June-October. BUtterfield 8-0874. See Superintendent, or write M. B WRIGHT.

N. Y. C., 60 E. 96th St. (12th Floor)—4 rooms, 2 bedrooms, exceptionally cool, well furnished; convenient transportation, churches; reasonable. THOMPSON.

N. Y. C., 147 W. 79th St. (Apt. 12-D)—3½ rooms, separate dining room; to sublet to October 1st.

TWO studio rooms, kitchenette, charmingly furnished; $85 monthly with complete hotel service; reduction without service. Apply after 7:30 p. m. BERGMAN, 52 Clark Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One and two rooms with bath and kitchenette; conveniently located downtown; charming home atmosphere; transients or permanent. 1700 Rhode Island Ave. N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attractively furnished three room, kitchen, bath; desirable location near Nat'l Cathedral; June 1-Sept. 15. Cl. 6208.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

FRAMINGHAM CENTRE, MASS.—High elevation, private country estate, separate apartment; three large heated rooms, kitchenette, bath; electric range and refrigeration. J-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE 6 rooms, sunroom, screened porch, fireplace, hot water heat, oil burner, garage, conveniently located. 11 Lincoln St., Watertown, Mass. MID. 0433-M.

BOSTON—Spacious 4-room suite, fine view; No. 41 at 74 Fenway; much reduced rent to September; renewal optional. LAF. 4306 days.

SUBLET June 1st-Sept. 15th—Tastefully furnished, sunny, modern apartment, or unfurnished; near church; reasonable. Supt daytime, 167 E. 61st., N. Y. C. Phone Reg. 4-4357 after six P. M.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

THREE-ROOM apartment near Prospect Park, to share with one or two ladies; $6 for one. Write or phone BU 2-1950 after seven. LIVILLA DAWSON, 29 East 17th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

APARTMENTS WANTED

FURNISHED 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, porch; suburbs south of Boston; quiet. Write CHENEY, 238 Walnut St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Long. 5018.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 196 Marsden St.—Pleasant home and mother's care for child. MRS MABEL R. ROWLEY. Tel. 6-1278

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box ..... BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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PINNER, MIDDX.—Books written up; accounts audited; income tax statements prepared; exp. accountant. C. P. CABBOTT, 4 Love Lane.

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FERRING-ON-SEA, nr. Worthing—Furnished bungalow; quiet; sea, country, 3 bedrooms, electricity, wireless, garage (already let August). W-739, BCM/CSM, London.

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SELSEY, SUSSEX—Charming furnished cottage, 2 sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms, C., H. W., central heating, garage; from 1st June any period. MEES, 269, Latymer Court, London, W.6.

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MR. N. BRYAN-JONES, F.B.O.A., F.I.O., consulting optician, may be consulted by appointment at Bognor Regis, Worthing and London; enquiries are invited at Liverpool Chambers, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing. Telephone 2630.

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KENT—Charming 16th century farm house, 104 acres; warm, sunny, comfortable; good table; bath h. and c., indoor sanitation; own dairy, poultry, eggs; 2½ gns. weekly. PREECE, Pimphurst, Bethersden. Bethersden 227.

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BRIGHTON—Business woman offers room, furnished or unfurnished, with use of kitchen, etc.; pleasant flat; moderate rental; quiet lady. MISS STANNARD, 50A Cromwell Road, Hove.

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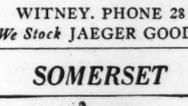
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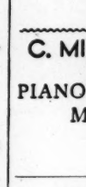
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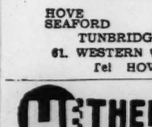
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Daily Features Page

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Children's Corner

Rosabel Makes a Wish

"There are times," said Rosabel Robinson to Suzette Jones and Annabelle Smith, "when, if I ever allowed myself to wish I were somebody else, I should wish I were one of you."

"Well of all the ideas!" said Annabelle Smith.

"You surprise me, Rosabel," said Suzette Jones.

"It would not be so surprising, Suzette," said Annabelle Jones, "supposing we ever allowed ourselves to wish we were anybody else, if we both wished we were Rosabel."

"She is so beautiful!" said Suzette Jones.

"She has such lovely flaxen curls!" said Annabelle Smith.

"And such large blue eyes!" said Suzette Jones.

"And such a rosebud mouth!" said Annabelle Smith.

"And such a schoolgirl complexion!" said Suzette Jones.

"And so many dresses!" said Annabelle Smith.

"And hats!" said Suzette Jones.

"And a house of her own!" said Annabelle Smith.

"With a bed of her own in it!" said Suzette Jones.

Rosabel Robinson, Annabelle Smith and Suzette Jones sat on the floor together where they had been left when the children had gone to bed, and as dolls sleep just as well in one place as anywhere else they had all been asleep.

Suzette, who was made of worsted, woke up first. She had pressed Rosabel in the right place, which made her say "Marmar" and Annabelle in the right place, which made her whistle through the back of her head as so many rubber dolls do. If they had stayed asleep Josephine the maid would have come in before breakfast to tidy the playroom and would have put Rosabel in her bed in the doll house and Suzette and Annabelle on the toy shelf. This she would do anyway, for Rosabel, Annabelle and Suzette always took care to be found in the morning just where they had been left the night before.

The difference between Rosabel and Annabelle and Suzette was that Rosabel was a more expensive doll with real clothes and a wax head and Annabelle was all rubber and Suzette all worsted.

"But what happiness you two feel to be made of rubber or worsted and no clothes at all that can be taken off and put on!" exclaimed Rosabel.

"I don't wear much," said Suzette.

"My clothes are sewed on," said Annabelle.

"That's just it, Annabelle and Suzette," said Rosabel Robinson. "Take this afternoon. When those children were entertaining the children from next door—what did those children and their little guests do? They undressed and dressed and undressed and dressed me about ten times. And they put me in bed and took me out about six times.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Rosabel Didn't Like to Have Her Best Dress Put on the Kitten

"And they took off my best dress and put it on the kitten. I like the kitten. She's a very good kitten. But I don't like, and I think I am justified, to have the kitten wearing my best dress."

"I see what you mean, Rosabel," said Suzette. "No child can dress and undress us."

"And no kitten can wear our clothes," said Annabelle.

"I don't think you fully appreciate it," said Rosabel Robinson, "but a doll lives a much quieter life if she is made of rubber or worsted."

Come With Me To Mexico

18.

Take Your Choice: Three Days or Four

You don't have to make the same three jumps that I did into Mexico: (1) San Antonio to Monterrey, 303.2 miles; (2) Monterrey to Valles, 327.5 miles; (3) Valles to Mexico, D. F., 300.5 miles. You don't even have to limit yourself to three—I'm broad-minded. But I do feel that most of us are likely to take at least the first one together. Incidentally you can poke along and easily cover the 146 miles from Nuevo Laredo to Monterrey in three hours.

After driving the Pan American Highway down and back, I'd still make Valles my second stop. It is an easy drive, you can be sure of class A accommodations. A newly furnished and comfortable double room and a single, with connecting bath, cost our party of three only 15 pesos ($4.17) at the swank Casa Grande. You might prefer the brand-new Gran Hotel Valles, an ultra-modern combination tourist camp and hotel, operated by a company headed by a former President of Mexico. The Hotel Erikson is also worth a try.

San Antonio to Mexico, D. F., in Three Jumps

Three other possible places to break a three-legged trip are:

Villa Juarez (Vee'-ya Wahr'-es), 265.4 miles from Monterrey, where the Azteca and El Mante will offer what they can in rooms and food. From Villa Juarez on to the capital is 362.6 miles.

El Banito (Bah-nee'to), 334.5 miles from Monterrey—leaving 293.5 for the next day. But you would have to be sure of quarters in El Banito Courts.

Tamazunchale (Tah-mah-soon-chah'-lay—you know, Thomas and Charlie), 394.3 miles from Monterrey, leaving an easy 233.7 miles for the most scenic of days into the capital. If you decide on this, first make sure that you can get reservations at the D-Z Courts. A German couple run this spotless place, where you can get a large room with two three-quarter beds (the best of springs and mattresses) and a glistening modern bath—all for 8 pesos ($2.22)! And, remember, four may use the accommodations for the flat price.

The great adventure of the trip begins here at Tamazunchale; and since fog frequently obscures the priceless vistas in the mountains, you are far enough along here to postpone your next day's start until the sun has burnt out the fog, and still make it into the capital by early evening.

Now, if you are determined to make the trip in four days, you might choose Victoria for your first stop out of Monterrey—179.1 miles; then a short drive of 215.2 miles would take you into Tamazunchale on the third leg. The Victoria and the Palacio offer the best hotel facilities—such as they are—in the city of 20,000.

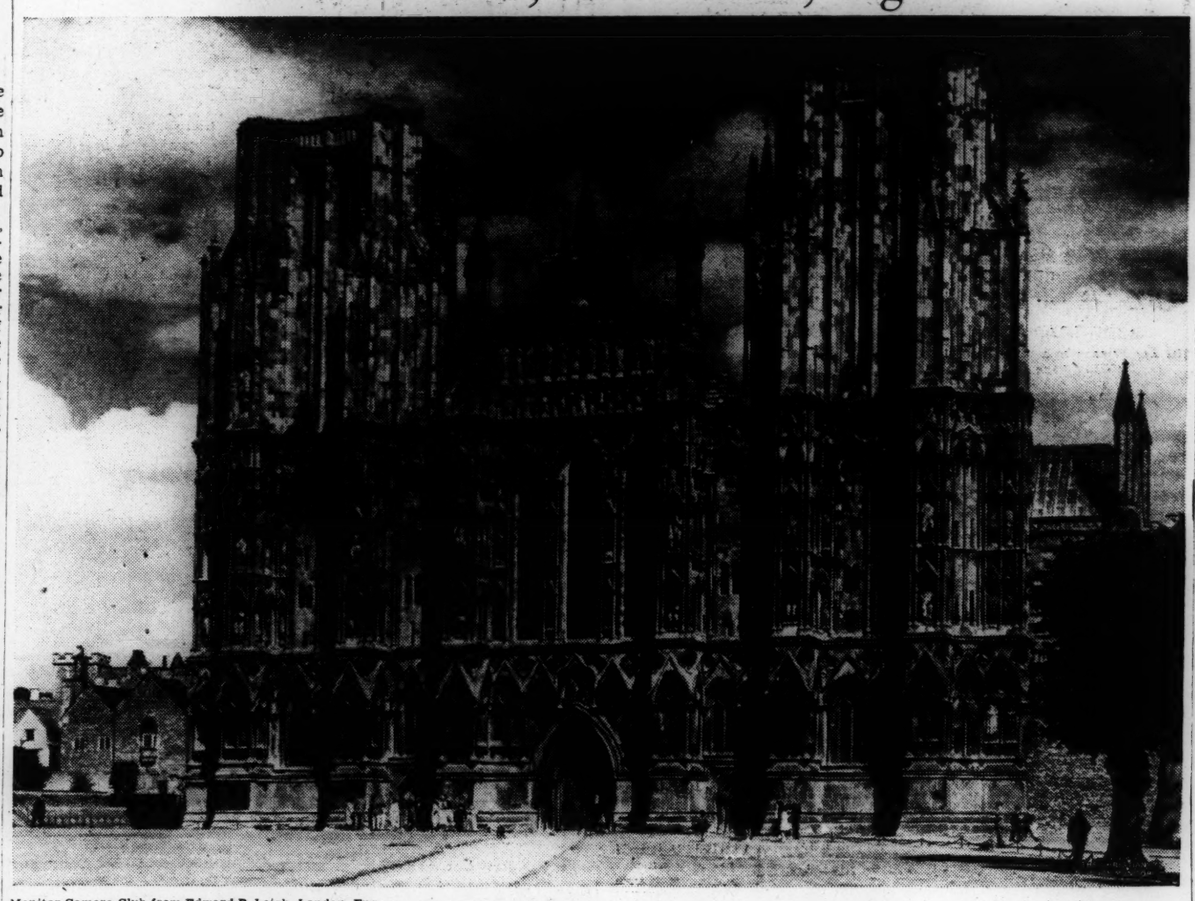
Remember there are no such things as tourist homes to fall back on, down here—unless you happen not to mind bunking on a dirt floor, with a disgruntled pig or goat disputing the accustomed space with you.—**Daily Features Editor.**

[To Be Continued]

Quotation for Today

EVERY trial endured and weathered in the right spirit makes a soul nobler and stronger than it was before.
—James Buckham.

Wells Cathedral, Somersetshire, England



Monitor Camera Club from Edward P. Leigh, London, Eng.

A Striking and Unforgettable Example of Gothic Architecture

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Porch Gates

Just as soon as spring arrives, one man is ready with a number of attractive porch gates to show to mothers of small children. These gates are made to extend to fit the porch opening, and can easily be hinged to the porch pillar to insure safety of the small toddler who must get the air.

Every year this worker finds a new crop of youngsters who are trying out their ability to walk about, and so he has new customers each year.—M. C. R., Boone, Iowa.

Daily Anecdote

Consecration

Even as a child, Faraday, the great natural scientist, was able to draw great lessons from the simple, everyday experience of life.

One day, when he was a little lad selling papers on the streets of Edinburgh, he stood before the great iron gate of the publishing house waiting for the morning papers. As he waited, he thrust his arms and head through the railing, and began to speculate.

"On which side of the gate am I now?" he thought. "My head and my hands are on one side, but my heart and body are on the other."

Suddenly the gate was thrown open, and the unheeding boy received a painful wrench. From this experience, Faraday said in later life, he learned the lesson that all real accomplishments required that head and heart and hands be on the same side.

One for All

Christian charity is friendship to all the world.—Jeremy Taylor.

Sunbonnet Sue

The lake has gathered daisy stars,
Quite all her hands can hold,
Shining little daisy stars,
With petals made of gold.
LM
JON HERO

A Garden of Song

I value my garden more for being full of blackbirds than cherries, and very frankly give them fruit for their songs. By this means I always have the music of the season in its perfection.—Addison.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Fun With Rubber Band

Holding a small rubber band between the thumb and forefinger of each hand, stretch it eight or nine inches, then try to let go of each end of the band simultaneously, if you can.

If your co-ordinations are perfect the band will fall upon the line of the center, about equally distant from both hands; if not, the band

may fall almost anywhere else. One may practice until the band will fall on the center line perhaps once in 10 times; but the first attempts will rarely be successful oftener than once in 25 times.

Probably others at the table will think it so easy to do that they will try it themselves; and the fun and merriment will help the time to pass quickly.—C. A. K., East Kingston, N. H.

In Public Office

When a man assumes a public trust, he should consider himself as public property.—President Jefferson, in conversation with Baron von Humboldt, Washington, 1804.

In Lighter Vein

Picture-Taking Hint

The sweet young thing was showing him her snapshot album.

"This," she said, "is a snap I took of a bird."

"B-but," he murmured, "I can only see his tail."

"Well, you see," she explained, "I was afraid it would frighten him when he heard the click of my camera . . ."

"Yes," and the young man waited.

"So I coughed to drown the sound and the silly thing flew away!"—Montreal Star.

Cleaned Out

"Bring in the oysters I told you to open," said the head of the household, growing impatient.

"There they are," replied the new housemaid proudly. "It took me a long time to clean them, but I have done it at last, and thrown all the insides away."—Vancouver Sun.

Getting an Average

A traveler went up to a railway porter at an important station and said: "There are half a dozen clocks in this place, and they are every one different!"

"Well, sir," said the porter, "if they were all alike, one would do!"

Steerage

First Student: "Did I understand you're going abroad this summer on a fellowship?"

Second Student: "No, a cattleship."

On the Scent

An Irishman whose wife was fond of moving from one house to another, was met by a friend while walking behind a vanload of household goods.

"Halloa, Mick, shifting again? Where might you be going this time?"

"I don't know," said Mick. "I'm following the furniture to find out."

Artificially

English Professor: "Mr. Gish, correct this sentence: 'Girls is naturally better looking than boys'."

Joe Gish: "Girls is artificially better looking than boys."—Montreal Star.

Association of Ideas?

Professor: "If I say 'week,' you think of 7 days. Then if I say '30 days,' what do you think of?"

Student: "Jail."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Julius C. Hare touches on a neat simile in the following cryptic quotation:

"SIMPM LE XE YZAI BLCCMP-

MDAM NMSFMMD HGGB TGM-

SPJ XDB CLDM KMPEME, XE

NMSFMMD SIM EYMOO GC X

COGFMP HXPBMD, XDB X TMP-

CZYMP'E EIGT."

Factual Figuring

To the per cent that 13 is of 260 —— add the number of minutes in three-quarters of an hour ——; subtract the number of square inches in one-quarter of a square foot ——; multiply by the per cent gained by purchasing an article for $1000 and selling it for $1050 ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of a time-recording device, the sketch of which appears on this page daily ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 7-letter words from the seven letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word.

A E G I N R T

How Long Will It Take?

If each cut takes 3 minutes, how long will it take a man to cut a 10-foot bar of steel into 10 equal pieces?

Canals of the World

Try locating these famous canals of the world in the same manner as the first has been indicated:

1	Panama	Scotland	
2	Cape Cod	Montreal	
3	Erie	Panama	1
4	Suez	France	
5	Sabine-Neches	Ontario	
6	Caledonian	England	
7	Lachine	Egypt	
8	Welland	New York	
9	Languedue	Texas	
10	Manchester	Massachusetts	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Saving Wild Life

(P. G. and E. Progress)
San Francisco, Calif.

Employees of the P. G. and E. helped to save more than 500 deer in Amador and Calaveras counties from starvation this winter.

Because unusually deep snow covered the animals' natural feeding grounds in the Mokelumne River canyon, a group of workmen on the company's hydroelectric development in that area trucked a large quantity of hay over storm-swept mountain roads and distributed it to several herds. A second group cleared 30 miles of snow-blocked highway and enabled a party headed by Game Warden R. J. Little of Jackson to haul hay to other herds.

Except for the distribution of hay, the deer unquestionably would have perished by hundreds. For the heavy snowfall not only cut off their customary food supply but also prevented them from getting out of the region and trekking to open grazing lands. Snow was seven feet deep at one place and from four to six feet through most of the canyon.

The relief expedition endured terrific hardships to deliver hay to the famished deer. But not a man gave a thought to his own safety or comfort until the work of mercy was finished. And every one of them would cheerfully "go through it all again" if the need arose.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Legislated Out of Office By Bylaw Change

Question: Bylaws formerly provided that "substitute First and Second Readers shall be appointed by the board . . . to serve for a term of one year and shall not be eligible for appointment more than once in three years."

Under this bylaw the board appointed substitute Readers last January. Since then the bylaw has been changed, and now substitute Readers are selected by the board when needed. No mention was made at the time about incumbents appointed ... January. The board has construed this rule as retroactive and has declined to call upon the substitutes appointed prior to the change. Is this correct?

Answer: The board is within its right. If the board wished those who had been appointed last January to serve now, it would have to appoint them again for a specific period of service. The new bylaw, while not retroactive in that it does not void the appointment last January, inasmuch as there was no exception made, did take effect as soon as it was passed, and thereafter the January appointments no longer were in effect.

Brevities

Humorist: "The backyard hen is coming back into its own," claims a poultry farmer. Having, of course, done all the scratching possible in everybody else's.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: One thing we will say about Alfonso Bourbon. He knew when to run clear away from Spain.

Whitsitt Impress: Some girls won't buy one style because nobody is wearing it and they won't another because everybody is.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "There is as much difference between good poetry and fine verses, as between the smell of a flower garden, and a perfumer's shop."

Factual Figuring: 5 plus 45, minus 36, times 5, divided by 7 (Sundial) equals 10.

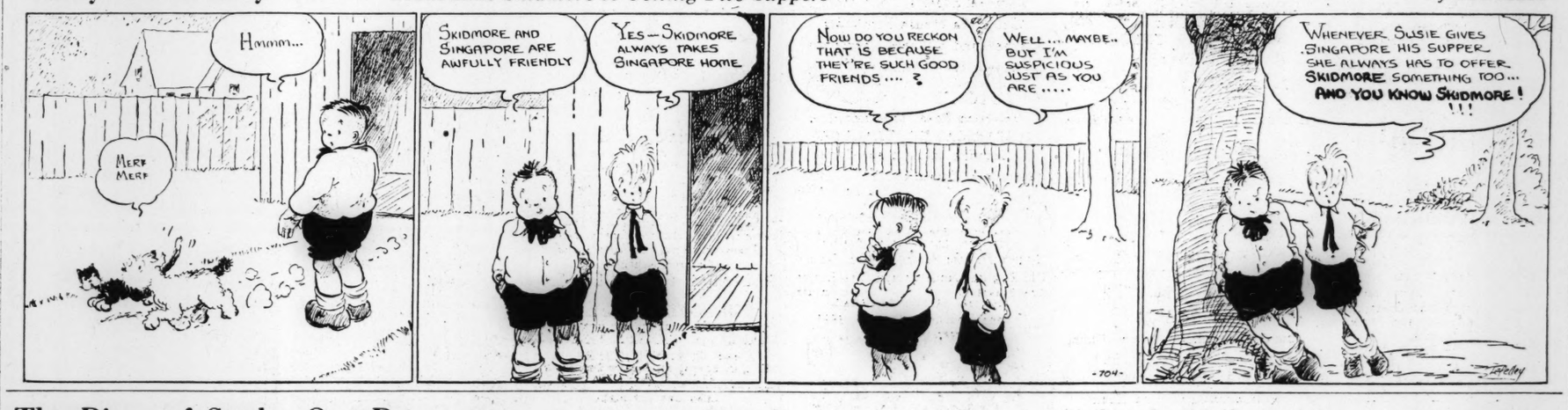
Letter Juggling: Granite, Tearing.

How Long Will It Take?: 27 minutes.

Canals of the World: Panama—Panama; Cape Cod—Massachusetts; Erie—New York; Suez—Egypt; Sabine-Naches—Texas; Caledonian—Scotland; Lachine—Montreal; Welland—Ontario; Languedue—France; Manchester—England.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Looks Like Skidmore Is Getting Two Suppers*

By Le Pelley


Hmmm...
MERF MERF
SKIDMORE AND SINGAPORE ARE AWFULLY FRIENDLY
YES—SKIDMORE ALWAYS TAKES SINGAPORE HOME
NOW DO YOU RECKON THAT IS BECAUSE THEY'RE SUCH GOOD FRIENDS.... ?
WELL... MAYBE.. BUT I'M SUSPICIOUS JUST AS YOU ARE.....
WHENEVER SUSIE GIVES SINGAPORE HIS SUPPER SHE ALWAYS HAS TO OFFER SKIDMORE SOMETHING TOO... AND YOU KNOW SKIDMORE! !!!
-704-

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*All That It Was Claimed to Be*

By Carmack

CANINE CATERING Co
Wow! ol' Jerry was right about the bone that's as big as half a dozen dog houses! It's too big to go inside a truck-It had to be put on top of it!
It wasn't just a dream bone, either-
I was convinced of that by the way we all began lickin' our chops the moment we saw it!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

A Wider Deal

THE gradual evolution of the Roosevelt policy out of a narrow economic nationalism deserves to be underlined. Time was when Secretary Hull used to be called the "stepchild" of the New Deal. Now, as the President told the Buenos Aires conference, the Secretary of State is being "sustained." In no particular is this more obvious than in the earnestness with which the Administration is canvassing the possibility of an Anglo-American trade agreement.

The agreement under discussion in Washington would cover far more ground than commercial relations. According to Arthur Knock, writing in the New York Times, the President took with him to the fishing grounds a memorandum outlining a comprehensive pact. It would deal with currency, a world economic conference, armaments, war debts, the gold problem. The memorandum seems to bear the signs of Mr. Bernard M. Baruch's handiwork.

The proposal for an all-understanding across the Atlantic is the thing that matters. That main purpose can only be applauded. Criticism will be limited to details. For instance, the memorandist would include in the trade agreement a provision making allowance for wage and hour disparities. It is difficult to see how such a provision could be worked out. The Tariff Commission will bear witness to the impossibility of reaching any satisfactory conclusions on the difference between foreign and domestic production costs for purposes of tariff-making. Even a median cost of production at home is a will-o'-the-wisp, as the NRA found out. Every manufacturer has different costs, and the problem is: What is to determine the "American" level?

As a matter of fact, the whole meaning of international trade is frustrated when an attempt is made strictly to offset different cost levels. Countries prefer foreign goods to domestic goods when the former are cheaper or better. If the cheapness is entirely ruled out by putting up tariffs to offset differences in costs, then a good deal of world trade will be discouraged. This has just been exemplified in France. Though France is theoretically approaching the world problem through Mr. Hull's glasses, in practice it continues to make concessions to the autarchists, as in the recent institution of a quota on textile imports from Britain because of the forty-hour week in French textile mills.

It is often forgotten that a world monetary agreement depends upon the dollar and the pound. Let these two currencies agree, and the rest would follow. In 1931 Britain wanted a cheap pound; in 1933 America wanted a cheap dollar. The cheapness was not an absolute, but a relative; in terms, that is, of the other currency. The reason for this demand for currency cheapness was the need for "reflation." Now the two countries, after the interim rise in prices, are both more interested in a dearer currency as a brake on inflation. The indicated path is therefore a compromise. No study is more necessary nowadays than a currency investigation of what the relation of the pound and dollar should be.

Another item in the memorandum is a war debt agreement. Sentiment on this is probably more favorable in the United States now that a permanent neutrality bill is on the statute books. America binds itself under that law not to finance any more foreign wars. Under the Johnson Act even peacetime financing is disallowed to countries in default. There are some who would like to see the Johnson Act kept on the statute books, not because of any desire "to get back at" war debt defaulters, but because of their opposition to lending abroad. Such an attitude betrays a lack of statesmanship. It was not lending abroad that was at fault in the twenties. It was unwise lending, i. e., for nonproductive purposes, coupled with a tariff policy that made interest payments and principal repayments extremely difficult for the borrowing nations.

The memorandum is one more instance of American willingness to throw off restrictionism. In Britain, which embraced restrictionism late in the day, there appears as yet less willingness. A reclarification of policy will no doubt come at the approaching Imperial Conference.

"Balance Brought Forward"

PRESERVING democracy, as the task was defined for 7000 boys and girls by Mr. Baldwin in his last speech as Prime Minister of Great Britain, happily is a more inspiring labor than that demanded of youth from 1914 to 1918. Blood is not the natural preservative of institutions of free government; it was obviously an occasion for keen regret though not surprise, in Mr. Baldwin's view, that the possibility of its being shed again could not be entirely ruled out of the shape of things to come. The World War belied the hopes of Mr. Baldwin's generation, as war must the hopes of all generations. And to the children of the British Commonwealth of Nations twenty years after he must say:

> You were born in the backwash of that overwhelming wave which spread desolation over Europe. Your fathers and brothers, who fell fighting in the great war, thought that they were making the world a fairer, sweeter place for you to live in. But mankind cannot commit a great sin without paying for it. The twenty postwar years have shown that war does not settle the accounts; there is a balance brought forward.

In thus expressing his attitude toward war in general, and the World War in particular, Mr. Baldwin inevitably attracts the close attention not only of "imperial" youth, but of all those young people of a great sister democracy who have been trying to define for themselves what morally should be their attitude toward future wars to "make the world safe for democracy." The world has been paying for "a great sin," and the democracies have had to share in the payment. If twenty postwar years cannot settle the accounts of four war years, can more war settle them? This is a question that Mr. Baldwin's speech has helped youth on both sides of the Atlantic to answer.

But for all their questionings, young people will not fail in the responsibility Mr. Baldwin has pointed out to them of showing the world that "there is nothing in democracy and its principles, its purposes or its methods which naturally breeds timidity of outlook or mediocrity of achievement." One feels that one of the first of Mr. Baldwin's hopes is that they may do this on the higher plane of thought and action with peaceful works of justice rather than on the lower plane with strife for mere national domination.

Clearly, it is on the higher plane that youth today purposes to serve democracy: The boys and girls in Mr. Baldwin's audience cheered when he advised them to "live for the brotherhood of man, which implies the fatherhood of God." More and more intensely since the World War years, young people in the Anglo-Saxon democracies have felt that this fatherhood of God is all-inclusive, knowing no bounds of race or political creed.

This intuitive wisdom is one of the world's soundest assets today. May it be Mr. Baldwin's happy lot as a member of the House of Lords some day to make such another notable speech in which he may remark how this asset provided a settlement of that "balance brought forward" from our darker yesterdays.

"P" Is for Pommes—and Pie

THE Frenchman who exclaimed of the United States: "A nation of a thousand skyscrapers but only one soup!" might be surprised to learn that Americans today are teaching the French how to cook—or trying to.

Around every one of the millions of Newton Pippins that Hood River, Ore., ships eastward and overseas is a tissue paper wrapper, on which is a recipe for some dish emphasizing apples—apple pie, apple cake, apple fritters, and the like. One side of the wrapper sets forth the directions in French.

Remembering the blossoming orchards of northern France, one might ignorantly characterize the Hood River effort "carrying coals to Newcastle." Nothing of the sort. Even when Benjamin Franklin was Minister to France he imported several barrels of his favorite Albemarle Pippins for his personal use. Today France is the United States' best apple customer, importing annually 22,000 tons, or something over 1,000,000 bushels. Perhaps French apples, as Serpollette's song in "The Chimes of Normandy" implied, go mainly into cider.

Trying to teach "the best cooks in the world" how to make apple pie is not as silly as it sounds. Not many French people know the great American dessert. Indeed, the French have no word for pie. Still, Oregon missionaries persist with their tissue paper tracts. If one lonesome expatriate can just once find a slab of old-fashioned New England apple pie—even without a slice of New York cream cheese—in a French café, the Hood River effort will have been a sublime success.

Old-Fashioned Up-to-Dateness

ESTABLISHMENT recently of a $250,000 trust fund for his 350 employees was explained by Harmon P. Elliott, a Cambridge (Massachusetts) manufacturer, as a practical attempt to restore the harmony between employer and worker which existed in small factories when he entered business thirty years ago.

Under Mr. Elliott's scheme, the estimated $17,500 income from the fund will be divided once a year among employees of more than ten years' service. In the event that the fund terminates or that the factory is sold or closed, the principal will be distributed among all factory workers who have been in his employ for more than three years.

Only last month, at the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington, James W. Hook, president of the New England Council, declared that "no one thing" is more necessary to stabilize employer-employee relationships than for managers of small businesses to "put your houses in order at once."

"Discard the old theory that your obligation to your employees ends when you deliver their weekly pay," Mr. Hook told his hearers.

There is nothing anachronistic in coupling Mr. Hook's up-to-date words with Mr. Elliott's old fashioned tune. What the world of business and the world at large need now and have always needed are more leaders with ideas like those of Mr. Elliott and Mr. Hook.

Our Minstrels of May

MAY on our hilltop is the month of minstrelsy. Gay merrymakers coming daily, some to spend the season and others, the melodious migrants, bound northward and spending only a few days on our sunny acres. But all equally anticipated.

The wren, chattering her ecstasy as she finds the little white house in the spruce, cleaned and ready. Spying the invisible "to let" sign with uncanny intuition. Lighting on the perch with possessive satisfaction. Telling the awakening world "the year's at the spring."

The brown thrasher, caroling from the hickory pure joy at arrival. Superb in song. Full round tones that captivate the heart. And when his song is completed, modestly retiring to the thicket. No seeker of applause.

Moving in at almost the same date, the catbird with his cocky bag of tricks. Bringing morning magic with his spontaneous medley. An improviser with ravishing repertoire. That tuneful gray bird that sings for the love of a song.

White-throated sparrows, joining the chorus of a May morning with their "peabody" tune. Clear on the still air of dawn. Challenging the slothful to "arise, my fair one and come away."

Then from the very top of our giant oak, a song of songs. The rose-breasted grosbeak welcoming day. Only to be located by his perfect madrigal, his song of awakening, unspeakably beautiful.

While from our tall New England elms the orioles whistle "it's apple-blossom time." Their note as refreshing as their plumage splendid. Bubbling over with joy. Madam Oriole patterning her pendant nest as her lord in rollicking mood whistles his encouragement.

And with the apple blossoms come our colorful callers, the warblers, awaited eagerly from year to year. Every tree, every bush, vibrant with their animated trills. The yellow warbler, no expert singer, but gayly announcing his delight at finding the plum tree in blossom. Flitting sunshine as he flies. The black and white with wiry "tsee," investigating tree trunks. The myrtle easily recognized by his yellow rump, trilling the song of the blossoming trail. Magnolia, stylish in black and yellow, in friendly mood warbling on and on. The chestnut-sided, bobbing his yellow crown, diligently working and gustily humming his spring serenade. The black-throated green liking our white pines and repeating his "zee-zee-zee-zee-zee-zee" as if magic lay in the repetition of his staccato six. The blackpoll with deliberate whistle. The rarer Blackburnian, most exquisite of the family, dashing after insects with a high pitched lisp. The more lowly blue-winged, with a chirrup full of cheer. The redstart, torch-bearer of every orchard, dancing his "che-wee," from branch to branch.

A carcling chorus that keeps me out of doors the May day through. Fascinating songsters, captivating in style. Modish minstrels to be known only by those who diligently seek, listen, and remember.

At the same time, on May meadows, the blithe bobolinks in reckless abandon ripple forth their name in vivacious variations. Wild music of lush grass and springing buttercups. Dashing accompaniment for the sowing of seeds.

And by the brook in the thick alders, I hear the gleeful "witchery" of the Maryland yellowthroat. Pausing in his jubilant praise to peek at me with inquisitive eye from his leafy covert.

The vireos making almost constant melody with their incessant warbling. Velvety murmurings high above our heads.

The minstrelsy of May, brought to the close of day by wood thrush. That sweetest of all singers that likes my garden wet with dew. A voice that bell-like throbs with tenderness as the evening star shines through.

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

Another Piggiebacker?

Intolerance—and the Spaniard

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

E. V. C., writing in your columns on "'Atheism' and the Spaniard," certainly touched on some profound truths, or at least they seem so to a Spaniard, when he declared the Spanish mind intensely mystical "from Seneca downward."

But E. V. C. has said too little. From his remarks it is possible to draw the wrong implications as to the Spanish struggle as a whole.

The causes of the present fracas in Spain are legion, and in their complexity have roots that go back centuries and disappear all out of sight. A real understanding of what is going on in Spain may now be quite impossible—at least from our perspective.

The only known factor is the very unsatisfactory one of confusion and paradox. There are red flags, and white flags, and black flags. There are infidel Moors for church and king. There are Christian Basques against Church and Fascism, national resurgence against a Marxist mob, intellectuals for same mob, intellectuals' sons for order and resurgence, nationalism and glory against the glory of national separatism. And there are Rights against Rights (northern Carlists against southern Falangists), Right against Left, self-confessed, Left against Left (Socialists against Communists), and, finally, Anarchists against Anarchists.

There are too many wars going on there for any one answer to fit them all. But we hate to admit that there is no answer, and we guess, and we try to piece together at least a part of the picture.

First, we remember that religious wars have always been vicious and savage in Spain. We wonder why. Is that what the "intense mysticism of the Spaniard" led to? What about Phillip II? Oh, yes, of course. Phillip was preparing for war against Protestant and renascent England whose Catholic Mary he had married. For a good war he needed a totalitarian state. And the Inquisition was only too glad to become his instrument in securing that totality. The arch-enemies of this instrument of totality were the Renaissance idea and freedom of thought and conscience. It reminds us, inevitably, of the scapegoats of the more modern totalitarians.

This process left Spaniards with a fierce but latent intolerance. This deep subterranean river of deadly poison was the undercurrent of Spain's tragic history.

I know I oversimplify it. Yet it is this intolerance and inability to find a broad basis of agreement that prolongs the struggle. Now factions crumble away from the main sides. They fight among themselves.

It is obvious that such intolerance, if widespread, renders democracy impossible. For the success of democracy depends on the temper of its people as a whole. Aristotle's ideal state was small, the people were homogeneous, but above all it was a middle-class, moderate state—in modern terms a Centre state. Where was the Centre in Spain? There was no predominant class in Spain that was moderate.

Under constitutional and free government, the constitution should be an expression of the predominant political philosophy and constitutional morality of its people. It has to be more than the work of enlightened professors.

The Spanish people did not have, or had not yet developed, a widespread political philosophy which could find expression in free parliamentary government. Not only was there no homogeneity of ideas, there was no universal appreciation of democracy as a method for peacefully arriving at political decisions. There was no universal agreement to agree at least to a method. There could be no careful weighing of relative sacrifice of alternative courses of action. For such a method involved compromise and, inevitably, gradualness. The Spaniard could not tolerate this, and, as we have seen, could not wait.

Boston, Mass. E. N.

Laws to Aid Progressive Employers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

1. GOLD CONTENT OF THE DOLLAR. Regulating economic trends by increasing or decreasing the gold content of the dollar would be more effective than the original effort to control the upward or downward movement of business by raising or lowering the rediscount rate.

If the gold content of the dollar were increased when an inflation or boom movement was under way and decreased when things were on the decline, this would control speculation. It would also control price trends in the commodity markets and it would help to prevent both extreme booms and extreme collapses.

2. HOURS AND WAGES. The facts must be faced. For years it was said that increased mechanical facility in business would bring increased leisure to the workmen. Now it has done it.

Everybody stands aghast.

Why?

Increased leisure was inevitable as a result of increased mechanization. Therefore, in order to prevent "increased leisure" from meaning "men out of work," we shall have to maintain, or even increase, weekly wages and reduce hours.

Federal legislation that would provide at once for the forty-hour week universally, reduce it to, say, thirty-five hours in two years, and then reduce it to thirty hours three years after that—this would be a really constructive and forward-looking law for the simple reason that this is the only way in which the number of jobs can be increased. It accepts the fact that the increased use of the machine has brought about increased leisure.

3. MINIMUM WAGE LAW. A federal minimum wage law should be passed at once and the minimum should be advanced from time to time.

It seems to many thoughtful employers that if the above three points were adequately covered by proper federal legislation, no complaint could be made about business not being willing to support the social developments which the New Deal endeavors to promote.

The New Deal maintains that the laboring man should receive a larger share of the net earnings of business. Most progressive employers are willing to agree.

If any such legislation were enacted and enforced, business would live up to it. Then, if the Administration is willing to slow up spending, to try to balance the budget next year, and to guarantee to balance it two years from now, even at the cost of increased taxation, we might begin to get somewhere.

Chicago, Ill. EMPLOYER

Pension for the Blind

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Badger State Advancement Association of the Blind requests every reader to use his or her utmost influence to insure the passage of Bill HR 5538, granting a federal pension to the blind.

If the pension were federal, it would eliminate the difficulties of state and county administration and settle once and for all the troublesome question of residence, insure a decent living to every blind person and, with its liberal income allowance, lend zest to those with initiative and ability to do everything they can for themselves.

Milwaukee, Wis. EMIL ARENDT.

Mirror of World Opinion

Equality Before Tax Laws

THE Sixteenth Amendment says clearly that "the Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived." But the United States Supreme Court has held repeatedly that this language does not mean what it says. It has held that Congress cannot tax the salaries of state, county or municipal employees, because such a tax would invade state sovereignty. Similarly it has ruled that state taxation of federal salaries would be an invasion of federal sovereignty. It even stretched this fantastic sovereignty theory so far that in one case it ruled that a state could not tax oil produced on the land of an Indian because Indians are wards of the Federal Government, and in another case it held that the Federal Government could not tax the income which an oil company derived from state school land because school children are wards of the state government.

In view of these decisions, apparently the only way by which all citizens can be made equal before all tax laws is by the adoption of another constitutional amendment. Such an amendment has been introduced by Representative Cochran of Missouri.

Congressmen, whose salaries are exempt from state taxation, have not been very enthusiastic for this amendment. But if the doubly-taxed common people of the country get mad enough, they can make Congress pull that proposal out of its dusty pigeonhole and submit it for ratification by the states.—*Pittsburgh* (Penna.) *Press.*

"Insidious Forces"

SENATOR BORAH, it will be observed, places the blame for both Fascist and Communistic activities in America on "insidious forces."

While we share the senator's alarm with respect to the fate of democracy, we are convinced that the "insidious forces" of which he speaks are themselves a product of more fundamental causes, and it is toward these we would draw attention.

We cannot too often repeat the truth that every organization and every institution, including democracy, has within itself the seed of its own destruction.

Thus we find that freedom of speech is destroyed not by forces opposed to it, but through abuse by those who enjoy its privileges and should protect it. Freedom of the press is capable of self-destruction.

Democracy, taken as a whole, can only survive when people endowed with its privileges and advantages diligently work at cultivating an understanding of the responsibilities that accompany their opportunities.

Both the Fascists and the Communists understand the art of wrecking democracy. They can be effectively resisted, however, not through a frontal attack, which in itself is a departure from democracy, but through a general re-dedication to the fundamental principles of democracy.

Failure to vote, the cultivation of a cynical attitude toward public office, unwittingly spreading propaganda concerning the failure of government, constant attacks on elected officials from the presidency down, are grist in the Communist and Fascist mills.

Too many "patriots" foolishly believe they serve democracy by condemning its activities; without knowing it, they serve the cause of both Fascism and Communism.—*Manchester Boddy in the Los Angeles* (Calif.) *Daily News.*

Helping Labor Most Effectively

THE success of the very program of redistribution itself depends upon increased production. Something can be done for the most exploited labor by minimum-wage laws, but much more important is the continuous training of that labor to make it skilled instead of unskilled. This not only increases its income more than minimum-wage laws possibly could, but it means that this labor will create more wealth for the country. And the volume of tax revenues that can be made available for programs of social betterment depends first of all upon the activity and prosperity of business. The Government, in the last analysis, has no money to give anyone that it does not itself get from industry.—*New York Times.*

The Wide Horizon

Prose for Prizes

By Dorothy Desmond

MANY persons would like to be writers, but not so many are willing to write, which means, as a rule, to sit in sackcloth and toil for long hours on end before a typewriter. This is no original observation, but it is timely at a season when "prize novels" are mooted with reference to the Pulitzer award for post-publication merit and the awards by publishers for pre-publication honors.

While the writing public may be in the minority, the reading public is nearly as large as the public, and one of the most popular forms of reading since ever Samuel Richardson introduced the downtrodden Pamela, who rose triumphant over every difficulty, has been the novel. This widespread interest in novel reading probably gave rise to the competitive prizes offered for merit in novel writing. Prizes and literary merit are not essentially related, but prizes and publicity are definitely related. In an age of mass production in motorcars and book publishing, publicity is a great stimulus to sales. This discovery has not been confined to any one part of the world, and publishers in many lands have introduced "contests" in which money prizes and personal fame go to the chosen ones.

* * *

There have been the Femina-Bookman selections, the Tait Medal and the Hawthornden Prize in Great Britain, honors awarded for literary merit exclusively. In the United States, the Harper contest, whose results are about to be announced, and the Atlantic prize have been regarded by some critics as intended to bring forth "best sellers" rather than literary lights, although the publishers would by no means object if the best seller were also a literary gem!

Two striking results of contests have been noted by Bernard De Voto, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature. I asked him to give me his candid ideas on the subject of prose for prizes.

"As often as not," he said, "the prize is won by an established writer who happens to have a one-book contract with his last publisher. When it isn't, and usually when it is, the prize goes to a book which has some surface novelty of subject matter, setting, or technique that can be exploited, and is also safely imbedded in the more genial sentiments. . . ."

"But," I asked him, "aren't the American contests intended to encourage new writing talent, and don't they induce many writers to emerge into the open?"

"Harpers at least does not confine the contest to first novels, and there is no restriction as to setting or theme. . . . The art of fiction continues to be served by novelists who have to learn their trade by the accretion of experience and skill in book after book, and are withheld from such contests by loyalty to, contracts with, and advances from, the publishers who stick with them through the long drudgery."

"Then can commercial fiction produce good literature, or is literature a thing apart from the sordid touch of commerce or the prize contest?"

"No masterpiece has ever been discovered by a prize contest," Mr. De Voto insisted, "and no even moderately good novel will go unpublished if left to the simple competition of publishers. The public can better exercise the difference of opinion that makes literary reputations, if it is not misled by a publicity mechanism that has nothing whatever to do with literature."

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To me, these opinions, which Mr. De Voto has likewise expressed in a recent editorial in The Review, were a comforting reflection, and will be to many who like to feel that excellence comes with labor. If this is true, and Mr. De Voto has had many years of experience not only as writer and editor but as a professor in various universities, then true craftsmanship still receives its steady reward, and greatness is not achieved merely by stunts of writing or by the mellifluous after-effects of winning a prize. Instead it remains true, as Sinclair Lewis reports Mary Heaton Vorse telling a group of young would-be writers back in 1911, that "the art of writing is the art of applying the seat of the pants to the seat of the chair."

Mr. De Voto said that the rise of the nationalistic viewpoint in the United States had necessarily given rise to a better literature and that he felt it now well in the lead in the countries of the world in producing fiction. Our hero, he said, is no longer an artist or writer who goes abroad to study and runs into romance away from his native shore. He is now an American at grips with his own environment, such as the characters of Thomas Wolfe, Sinclair Lewis and James Boyd; with Josephine Johnson and her proletarian novels well in the lead among women writers. It is, of course, this national self-consciousness which produces folklore of the soil, the slums and "main street."

The business of writing is hard work and has neither the melodious medium of the musician nor the color of the artist to attract. It must win by letters in black on white. Yet perhaps it is a good thing that nothing can make good writing, good novels, good literature except good writing, good novels, good literature. Publicity does not make them so. Prizes do not make them so. Even a well-sold public cannot make them so. Time, the old man with the scythe, walks among the bookshelves reaping all that does not obey the fundamentals of good literature.